The New-York Times.

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TUESDAY NIGHT'S GALE

High Tides on the Coast from Maine to South Carolina.

Extent of the Damage on the City Water Fronts.

How the Grand Central Depot Stood the Gale.

Encroachments of the Sea on the Long Branch Drives.

Vessels Driven Ashore on the New-England Coast.

Effect of the Storm in the Interior of the Country.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

The Rising of the Tide—Cellars Submerged—Houses Injured—The Grand Central Depot.

The great storm of Tuesday night caused considerable damage in this City and vicinity. The tide rose in both rivers and flooded the cellars. In some of them on the East River the water was nearly a foot deep. Several liquor-dealers at the corners of Fulton Market lost heavily. A sewer had to be dug at the south-west corner of the market to carry off a pool of water about eighteen inches deep, that had collected in a store at that point. The sewer was not a success, however, and bailing had to be resorted to. Business in this place (a liquor-saloon) was suspended during the day. Cellars on the North River side were submerged, but no losses were sustained. Pier No. 54 East River, and the adjoining bulk-head received serious damages, the rip-rap stone and earth being washed out from under it, causing it to sink considerably, and precipitating a pile of brick into the water. At Bellevue Hospital a quantity of drift-wood washed up by the waves on the hospital grounds.

The roof was lifted up from a new four-story brick house at No. 359 Water-street, and thrown inside the building, breaking down an upper floor. A few chimneys were blown down in other places near the river, but no serious damage was done by their falling. At the Grand Central Depot several iron columns of a building in process of construction for a car-house were blown down and shattered. All over the City householders were complaining of damage to their houses by the unhinging of shutters, and destruction of frail structures in yards.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

An unusual number of trees were blown down and lamps broken by the storm on Tuesday night, and in some parts of Jersey City for a number of blocks no lights whatever were to be seen. The road from Hoboken to Jersey City was entirely flooded, and travel was rendered almost impossible. Some accidents and losses of considerable importance were occasioned. On Grand-street, Jersey City, a large double sewer, now constructing, was for several blocks entirely flooded, the walls washed in, and heavy damage sustained.

An oil sloop drifted into the basin of the Morris Canal at Jersey City and sank. The canal banks, which were very solid, were greatly damaged, and it is estimated that $10,000 will not cover the loss to the Company, outside of the interference with traffic, which at the close of the season is especially damaging.

In the South Cove, where a number of yachts are always anchored, some of the vessels were capsized, and one—the *Irene*—was sunk. The boat-house of the Hudson Rowing Association broke loose and drifted out toward the crib-work, where it was secured with difficulty. Several row-boats were sunk. Two houses on Grand-street and Railroad-avenue were damaged to the extent of $300 by the blowing off of the tin roofs. The eastern wall of the Methodist Church at Belmont and Bergen avenues was blown out, and the building damaged to the extent of $2,500. At many points along the river the excessively high tide overflowed the streets and caused considerable damage. The heaviest single loss was that suffered by the North Hudson County Railway by the complete destruction of their depot at Union Hill and a number of cars which were included in the wreck. The building was a large frame structure, and fell about 2 o'clock in the morning with a terrific crash. Most of the cars belonging to the Company were in the building at the time, and six of them were completely demolished, while others will need costly repairs before they can be of use. So greatly was the running stock damaged that they could not yesterday secure enough cars to accommodate their passengers, and hundreds of persons were obliged to walk to the Hoboken Ferries. The Superintendent of the Company estimates their loss at not less than $20,000, not including the loss necessarily attending their inability to carry their usual number of passengers. Two three-story buildings at Greenville, belonging to M. D. VREELAND, were demolished, causing a loss of about $4,000. A dance-house, in course of erection at West Hoboken, was blown down—loss, $250. A newly-erected hotel, on Danforthe-avenue, Bergen, was blown entirely down. It belonged to a New-York gentleman, and cost $15,000, the greater part of which is a complete loss.

At Long Branch the roof and one of the balconies of the United States Hotel, fronting on the Ocean Drive, and owned by SAMUEL LAIRD, were blown off, and the building deluged by the storm. The loss will not be short probably of $10,000. The ocean embankment in many places was washed away for a considerable distance, and in front of the Mansion House the embankment was washed away so far as the drive, though it had been strengthened and was thought capable of resisting any Winter storm. The railroad track at Seabright is considerably damaged.

In Newark the flag-staff at Military Park, which was 160 feet high, was blown down and broken into an hundred pieces. A new brick factory being erected on Summit-street was considerably damaged. A new building at Warwick and Jefferson streets, was injured to the extent of $1,000, and three frame houses being erected by the same person, a Mr. HUNT, in the Twelfth Ward, were entirely wrecked, causing an additional loss of probably $3,000.

In Madison a new building opposite the depot, which was to have been the largest and one of the finest in the place, was blown to the ground.

A Patersen the wood-work covering the spire of St. John, the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, was blown off and crashed through the roof, doing damage which cannot be repaired for less than $500.

In Irvington the chimney of a house owned by a Mr. CRAWFORD was blown through the roof and fell through two floors into the cellar.

The front wall of MUNSELL & THOMPSON'S stone-factory, on Franklin-street, Elizabeth, was blown out. A two-story building on Elizabeth-avenue, and a new store at Elizabethport, were damaged to the amount of $3,500. Twenty thousand bricks and seventy-five tons of moulding-sand on the dock at Elizabethport were washed into the bay. Along the entire line of the New-Jersey Railroad telegraph poles were blown down, and trains had to be run with great care. At Elizabethport the horse-cars were unable to make their usual trips, because of trees which were blown across their track.

At Rahway the storehouse at BREWSTER'S dock took fire from the slaking of a large quantity of lime in storage, and the building was damaged to the extent of $1,500 by fire.

At Freehold the handsome Presbyterian Church on Main-street, which was built of stone and had already cost $50,000, was damaged to the extent of nearly half that amount. It was unfinished, and entirely open to the storm. The walls will have to be entirely relaid.

The Storm on Staten Island.

The storm on Staten Island last Tuesday night was one of the severest that has visited the island for years.

The lime building of Mr. BODINE, at Port Richmond, was destroyed by fire, caused by the tide rising and slacking the lime and firing the wood-work; the loss is estimated at about $500. A magnificent new mansion, just completed for a Mrs. MILLER, at Factoryville, was blown down; loss estimated at $1,000.

The ferry-boats were unable to make their regular landings, and were obliged occasionally to pass stations where anxious passengers were desirous of going ashore. Several accidents occurred. In Tottenville one small shanty was completely destroyed. At Clifton the roads were deluged, and yesterday morning the children attached to St. Mary's School, on New-York-avenue, were obliged to get into their school-room by means of impromptu rafts. The flood around the house became so great that school was adjourned. In this vicinity several trees were torn up.

Stapleton suffered from the storm. The yacht *Dunderberg* of the Stapleton Yacht Club, had her keel stove in and immediately sunk. She was owned by Commodore TYNAN. Several small boats were also sunk, with a large barge containing 400 tons of coal, lying alongside of the *Wabash*. A good-sized sloop was run ashore, but afterward got off. One of the breweries had its chimney blown away.

In the Quarantine grounds, a kitchen attached to one of the buildings was completely hoisted by the waves, and the dock was badly damaged.

New-Brighton lost some of her oldest willows.

The old war steamer *Albany*, now preparing for an hospital-ship, was dragged from her moorings to the Light-house Department dock, but got off without much damage.

Railroad Accident on Long Island.

On Tuesday night WM. PLIMPTON, a brakeman on the down freight train, which arrives in Hunter's Point at 10½, was blown from the train, near Dutch Kills, and run over by the passenger train, which followed fifteen minutes later. It is supposed that he was stunned in falling and unable to get off the track in time to save his life. The head was entirely severed from the body and found a number of rods from the trunk, which was mangled in a frightful manner. The legs and arms were scattered along the track by the trains passing over the spot after he was missed before his body was found. PLIMPTON was a single man, residing at College Point, and was twenty years of age.

EFFECT ELSEWHERE.

High Tides in New-England—Travel on the Eastern Railroad Interrupted—Destruction in the Interior.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 15.—The storm has been very severe here, blowing down chimneys, signs, &c. The wharves have been submerged and somewhat damaged.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 15.—The storm has raged here very heavily all day, with the wind mainly from the east and south-east. The tide has been the highest for many years, and much damage has been done to wharves at the South End. A large fleet of coasters are anchored in the lower harbor, of which one schooner, name unknown, was driven ashore but was towed off by the United States steamer *Speedwell*. The brig *Alston*, Capt. COOMBS, from Boston for Bangor, is ashore on Marvin's Island, close to the city. The Eastern Railroad track on Hampton marshes, was submerged, some small bridges were washed out, and it was feared the track was undermined, so that no trains have passed either way since noon, and travel and mails between Boston and Portland are interrupted.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The ship *Amity*, of Boston, which left Boston on Monday, for Savannah, was caught in the gale today off Marblehead, and, anchoring in the channel bellow that port, she commenced to drag her anchor, when the masts were cut away to prevent her going ashore. No other damage was sustained. The steamer *Charles Pearson* will tow her to Boston for repairs. The strong easterly gale has produced unusually high water in the harbor, and some of the basements and cellars in the vicinity of the wharves are flooded. The high tide on Chelsea Beach and the vicinity temporarily interrupted the passage of the trains on the Eastern Railroad track.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15.—The rain and wind are of great violence in this vicinity. At West Lebanon this morning, a passenger-car house, 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, was blown from its foundation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—A severe gale passed over here this morning. Fences, chimneys and some buildings were blown down.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Nov. 15.—The brig *Caroline Gray*, of Rockland, Me., Capt. THORNDIKE, from New-Orleans, is ashore at Moriches. She has a cargo of cotton. She lies in a good position and may be got off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 15.—The water in the Hudson was very high today, and nearly all the piers were submerged. The storm last night was the severest felt for years past.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15.—We had a heavy north-east gale here last night, which did considerable damage to shipping in this harbor. Several vessels broke from their fastenings, and were driven together and against the docks, and were materially damaged. The scow *H. G. Williams*, in trying to make this port, struck the pier and foundered in the river. The cook and one sailor were drowned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—The heavy south-east gale on Monday night and Tuesday morning prevented the movement of shipping. No serious damage has been done at this point. There were no arrivals or departures.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis, Probabilities and Cautions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved since Tuesday night slowly north-eastward into Central New-York, and thence rapidly eastward to the ocean. Easterly gales backing to north-west continue from Maine to Long Island Sound, with a lull at present in Eastern Massachusetts. North-westerly gales have continued during the day on the middle Atlantic coast and lower lakes, with snow on the latter. The winds are now diminished on the western part of Lake Erie, and clear weather is reported from Lake Huron and Illinois westward. Clear weather and light winds also prevail in the Southern and Gulf States. South-easterly winds, with falling barometer, are reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley, and rain in California.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Thursday, with increasing easterly winds and rising temperature north and west of Indiana; rising temperature, light winds and clear weather in the Southern and Gulf States; fresh north-westerly winds on the lower lakes, with clear and clearing weather, and north-west gales on the East Atlantic coast, diminishing in violence with the eastward progress of the area of low pressure.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for this morning at Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston, Portland, Oswego, and Buffalo.

Snow Falling in Various Localities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—From reports received at the Signal Office from Toronto, Canada, this morning and to-night, snow was falling, with very high winds blowing from the north-west. A storm of sleet was prevailing at Buffalo this morning, which has turned into a slight snow this evening. At Pittsburg, Penn., it has been snowing all day. At 5 o'clock this evening it was snowing in Cleveland, Ohio, with high north-west wind. Heavy snow, with fresh north-west wind, is reported from Rochester, N. Y. In this city, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, the wind from the west was blowing twenty-two miles an hour, with the thermometer standing at 39°, and still falling.

Kuklux Trial in Louisiana—Volunteer Fire Organizations to Continue in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The Grant Parish Kuklux case before Commissioner WELLER was concluded this morning, and a decision rendered sending the accused before the United States District Court, though the Commissioner stated that he had grave doubts as to their guilt. An application for bail is being argued. The city Administration have rescinded the resolution authorizing the organization of a paid fire department. A contract with the Firemen's Charitable Association will probably be made at $140,000 per annum for ten years.

FISK HELD TO BAIL.

A Charge of Libel Preferred Against Him by Helen Josephine Mansfield—The Affidavits.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, accompanied by her counsel, Hon. IRA SHAFER, went to the Yorkville Police Court and applied to Justice BULTER H. BIXBY for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., on a charge of libel, based on affidavits given below. Justice BIXBY granted the warrant, and placed it in the hands of Sergt. PHILLIPS for execution. On Tuesday evening Mr. FISK heard of the warrant being issued for his arrest, and yesterday afternoon went to the Yorkville Police Court and gave himself up to Sergt. PHILLIPS. The following are the affidavits, and tell the whole story:

The City, County and State of New-York, ss.—I. HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I reside at No. 357 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York; that on or about the 1st November, 1871, in the City and County of New-York, JAMES FISK, Jr., did commit willful and malicious libel upon me, by falsely and maliciously publishing of and concerning me, in an affidavit in writing, made and signed by one RICHARD E. KING, a negro waiter-boy, formerly in my employ, and now the hireling of JAMES FISK, Jr., and by circulating and causing to be circulated a false, malicious, scandalous, defamatory and libelous matter, as follows, to wit:

The principal subject of conversation between Mrs. MANSFIELD, STOKES and Mrs. WILLIAMS, who is, I believe, a cousin of Mrs. MANSFIELD, and resided with her from the time I went there until I left, was the manner in which they proposed to make money out of Mr. FISK by means of letters from him to said MANSFIELD, which she said she had, and statements by said MANSFIELD of conversations between Mr. FISK and herself, by selling the same to the newspapers, or compelling them to pay them money to prevent the same being made public; and they said that they could get a large amount of money out of Mr. FISK in that way, and among other matters said MANSFIELD said to said STOKES in my own hearing, "I have the letters, and I will give them to you and let you use them to your best advantage, and make all you can out of Mr. FISK." And I further say that each and every one of said conversations are false and untrue, and procured to be manufactured by JAMES FISK, Jr.; that I am the person referred to therein as Mrs. MANSFIELD; that it was the malicious design, purpose and intent of said FISK, in thus publishing it, to charge me with conspiring with said STOKES to blackmail or illegally extort money from said FISK; that said KING is now in the employ or hire of said FISK, who procured him for the express wicked and devilish purpose, as openly avowed by said FISK, of swearing to anything that FISK might require of him against me or said STOKES, and with the further intent of embarrassing me in the prosecution of my just claims against said FISK for fear that said affidavit of KING would be published in the Press, and to deter deponent from prosecuting and giving testimony in the suits now pending against said FISK in which would be made a complete and damaging exposure of the crimes of said FISK, JAY GOULD and their confederates, and their division of the Erie Railroad spoils with the Tammany Ring in order to secure through it protection and immunity from their misdeeds, and thus fraudulently obtain the suppression of other crimes of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD. (Signed,)

HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1871.

B. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

The City, County and State of New-York, ss.—MAGGIE J. WARD, being duly sworn, deposes and says; I know JAMES FISK, Jr., and have known him for several years. That said FISK repeatedly sent for me and asked me to swear to certain matters about Miss MANSFIELD and EDWARD S. STOKES, and offered me inducements so to do. I told said FISK that I would not swear to anything of the kind for the whole Erie Railroad, as it would be wholly false, wicked, and untrue, and he knew it; FISK soon afterward told me that he had taken Miss MANSFIELD'S negro waiter boy, RICHARD E. KING, away from her, and that KING was now making with him nearly as much a day as he had made a month at Miss MANSFIELD'S; that KING was going to make affidavits for him; that I am informed said KING left Miss MANSFIELD'S residence in an elegant carriage without asking for his month's wages, and he told me that he did not now want the month's wages due him, and would make her a present of it. * * * Shortly after this FISK read to me an affidavit signed by said KING containing many charges against Miss MANSFIELD, Mr. STOKES and Counselor Hon. IRA SHAFER, charging them with a conspiracy to blackmail said FISK, said affidavit being entirely different from the one signed by KING on the 30th day of November, 1871. FISK asked me what I thought of KING'S affidavit, and I told him, FISK, I thought it was awful, and he ought to be ashamed of himself for getting KING to make such an affidavit; FISK then told me I had better tell Miss MANSFIELD, if I were a friend of hers, to stop making affidavits or drawing papers against him, FISK, or she would get into great trouble.

(Signed,) MAGGIE J. WARD.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1871.

B. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

Miss MANSFIELD was not in Court, but was represented by her counsel, IRA SHAFER. Mr. FISK seemed to look on the matter very lightly, and through his counsel waived an examination. Justice BIXBY then placed him under bail in $3,000 to answer at the Special Sessions. The case caused very little excitement, as no person knew who Mr. FISK was until he had left in his elegant equipage for home. The case was quietly conducted in the clerk's room, and did not occupy more than ten minutes.

Capt. Kennedy in Trouble—Charges Preferred Against him by a Challenger at the late Election.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. OWEN O'CONNELL appeared at Police Head-quarters and preferred charges, upon affidavit, against Capt. KENNEDY, based upon the following statement:

Mr. O'CONNELL was, on election day, assigned as a challenger to the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward, the most notorious district in the Ward for repeating. Being an old resident of the Ward he was a great hindrance to the repeating business, as he was acquainted with most everybody, and of course it was necessary that he should be got rid of. He conducted himself in an orderly and peaceable manner, without the slightest attempt to embarrass the voting, save when a repeater made his appearance. It is stated that Capt. KENNEDY, happening into the polling-place, commenced an unprovoked assault upon O'CONNELL, using language unbecoming an officer, threatening that if O'CONNELL made any trouble he would pull him out and lock him up. O'CONNELL simply stated that he would not be intimidated in his duty, even by a Police Captain, and claimed the officer's protection in his right of challenger. A repeater entered and was promptly challenged by O'CONNELL, upon which the repeater struck him in the presence of the Captain, a sergeant and patrolman. The Captain instantly ordered the arrest of both, and upon reaching the Station-house the repeater was allowed to prefer a charge of assault and battery against the challenger, who, it is stated, never raised his hand. O'CONNELL was detained until the canvass was over, and on being taken to Court the case was dismissed. Persons who saw this affair corroborate Mr. O'CONNELL'S statement, and many will be willing to testify when called upon. In a few days several affidavits will be produced to show that in the Sixth and Fourth Wards indiscriminate frauds were committed, sufficient to throw out the district in the official canvass.

Homicide on a Canal-Boat—A Trifling Dispute Ends with the Loss of a Life.

Last evening a murder, attended with some unusual circumstances, occurred on board the canal-boat *A. R. Clark*, moored at Pier No. 5 East River. At about 5 o'clock JAMES MULAVNEY, thirty years of age, Captain of the canal-boat *Helen*, which was moored alongside the *Clark*, attempted to slacken the lines of the latter, in order to facilitate the movements of his own boat. WILLIAM MUNGER, Captain of the *Clark*, expostulated with MULAVNEY, and some angry words ensued. Finally MULAVNEY seized a windlass-bar, and, armed with this formidable weapon, advanced upon MUNGER. At this moment ARDEEN D. MUNGER, aged sixteen years, a son of Capt. MUNGER, ran up to the rescue of his father with a revolver in his hand. MULAVNEY, seeing the weapon, sprang upon the boy and threw him to the deck, falling upon him. A struggle ensued between the two, which, however, lasted but a moment, as the pistol was discharged, and the ball entering the heart of MULAVNEY he rolled over upon the deck a corpse. It is claimed in behalf of the boy that the firing of the pistol was unintentional.

Almost at the moment of the consummation of the tragedy the Police of the First Precinct were upon the scene and secured the boy, who was taken to the New-street Police Station, where he was locked up to await an investigation by Coroner KEENAN, which will be held this morning. The remains of the murdered man were also removed to the Station-house to await the order of the Coroner. The affray caused some little excitement among the watermen of the east side, and although there is no dispute as to the manner in which the difficulty began, there is considerable discrepancy in the statements of the witnesses as to the actual shooting. It is, however, at least certain that the shot was fired after the boy had been thrown down by his victim.

Arrival of the Cunard Steam-Ship Cuba.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 4 and Queenstown on Nov. 5, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those brought by the Inman steam-ship.

A DEATH TRAP.

Danger at the Grand Central Depot.

The Railroad Crossings Left Open and Not Properly Guarded—People Killed Every Other Day and Nothing Heard of Them—Seven Dead in Twelve Days.

Yesterday the TIMES gave an account of the collision of an express train with a loaded horse car, in Jersey City. The terrible accident with its fatal results, should be a warning to our City authorities and railroad corporations. Opportunities for similar frightful catastrophes are numerous in the vicinity of our own railroad depots. The Belt line of horse-cars crosses the Hudson River Railroad Company's tracks, corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, and extreme caution is necessary there, to prevent the horse-cars from being run into by trains suddenly issuing from the depot. The eastern division of the same line of horse-cars crosses the tracks of the New-Haven and the Harlem Railroads, in Fifty-ninth-street, and it is as much owing to chance as to the precautions adopted that just such an accident as the one of Tuesday in Jersey City has not happened in New-York.

The most fearful death-trap of this character which exists upon the island is that part of it covered with a network of railroad tracks which have their principal terminus in the new Grand Central Depot, fronting on Forty-second-street, near Lexington-avenue. One has but to stand a few minutes in Forty-fifth-street, where the cars enter and pass out of the depot, to see the peril to which life is daily put, and to wonder that more people are not wounded or killed for their temerity in attempting a crossing. This last-mentioned thoroughfare is much traveled by carts, trucks, market wagons, carriages and vehicles of all kinds, and pedestrians, passing and repassing in this now populous quarter of the City. Tracks in great number, and but a few feet apart, are laid over a space of two wide blocks. Trains, cars and single locomotives are coming in and out of the depot nearly every minute of the day, and there is a continual ringing of bells and screaming of whistles that is confusing to the senses, awakened to the possibility of danger from an unknown or unseen quarter. Vehicles singly and in strings of a half a dozen or more, and hundreds of foot passengers, men, women and children, are crossing continually during the day with no other warnings of their danger than the sudden snorting of a locomotive, ringing of a bell, or the cry of a signal man or switchman. Often the warning comes too late, and sometimes when hastily jumping out of the way of one train with its iron-wheeled death, men find themselves confronted with another locomotive tearing along at full speed. A TIMES reporter yesterday watched the scene, with the trains rapidly coming and going, and saw a myriad of human beings scattered over the area, some at work on the different iron tracks, others briskly crossing the street, and others gazing in curiosity at the depot and buildings in process of erection. While observing the lively spectacle, the reporter saw more hair-breadth escapes in the space of a brief half hour than he has seen under a two hours' cannonade. Twice he observed a child rescued from being run over by the friendly hand of a gentleman; once an aged woman had her dress entangled in a locomotive cow-catcher; three young ladies were saved, perhaps from instant destruction, by an old signal man; one wagon came within an ace of being run into by one train, and, backing out of the way, the horses took fright and were nearly run over by another train; two other wagons—one loaded with stone and the other with mutton—narrowly escaped collision with outcoming and incoming trains, and many similar incidents were constantly occurring. Forty-ninth-street, although not so much traveled, was found to be a most dangerous crossing, and the danger was found to extend as high as Sixty-sixth-street.

There are one hundred two trains coming and going daily along this part of the island; there are no signs up to warn persons who attempt to cross, and no fences, bars or chains at any crossing, with one exception. The exception is at Forty-fifth-street. Here posts and chains have been put up for use, but on inquiry it was learned that the chains were only used at night. The principal safe-guards offered to the public beside the noise of the engines are the signalmen and switchmen, who, in numbers too few for the task, stand at the crossing to look out more particularly for the cars running on the road than for the public passing through the streets. Everybody living in that part of the City knows the danger that exists, and is in expectation of accidents.

Human life is sacrificed at an average of one every other day for want of proper safe-guards. Seven persons have been killed between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fourth-streets, within the last twelve days, as the reporter was informed by railroad employes. A man by the name of WARD, employed on the New-Haven Railroad, was run over on Monday last, by the 5:22 A. M. Boston express train, between Fifty-eighth-street and Fifty-ninth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. But little notice was taken of the case, nor of that of a wagon loaded with furniture, which was run into at the Fifty-first street crossing about two weeks ago. In this last case, two men in the wagon were severely injured, one of the horses had to be shot in consequence of the accident, and the furniture in the wagon was broken and destroyed. In the case of the seven deaths, not one of them was reported from the Coroner's office. A serious interference to traffic through the streets, from and inclusive of Forty-fifth-street and Fiftieth-street, is said to be the New-Haven freight-train, which blocks up those thoroughfares from 6½ o'clock to 8 o'clock every evening. Running backward and forward from the depot is a switch-locomotive, numbered seven, which carries cars and trains from one track to another. This snorting monster has killed several persons, and is nicknamed by the switchmen, "Old Danger."

One of the men who thought that bridges, or something of that sort, would have to be constructed to prevent accidents daily happening and expected, said to the TIMES reporter: "We always have to look out for them switch-locomotives running up and down every minute, and especially when 'Old Danger' is coming. Ho is a regular murderer."

The need of precautions in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Depot has finally awakened the attention of Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, who sent a report to the Board of Health, which was read yesterday, calling attention to the great danger to life from the concentration of railroads entering the depot. It was stated that during the past twelve days seven persons have been killed by the cars on these railroads through Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fourth streets. The report recommended that the companies be required either to sink their tracks below the level of the streets, or to put gates at all the cross streets. The subject was referred to the counsel to determine whether the Board has power to enforce either of these recommendations.

The Railroad Accident in Jersey City—Nineteen Persons Seriously Injured.

More persons were injured by the accident at the Newark-avenue crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, on Tuesday night, than was at first supposed. No less than nineteen persons were seriously injured, and though none have yet died, there are at least three whose recovery is improbable. In addition to the names previously reported, BELLA BEATTIE, living at No. 374 South Fifth-street, had one arm broken in two places, and the other cut almost entirely off at the wrist. Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, living on High-street, had his back strained, and it is not likely that he will recover from its effects. JOHN KLINGER, of No. 288 South Sixth-street, received three severe wounds on the back, chest and head, from contact with the broken wood of the car. GUSSY PAYNTON and AUGUST HANLEY were caught upon the cow-catcher and thrown some distance, receiving considerable injuries. The driver of the car, CHRISTOPHER HOGAN, has disappeared, and also C. M. DOE, the conductor, who was not injured, as reported. The man BIRCH, who was picked up in an insensible condition, with his limbs broken, was not, as was stated, the conductor. The passengers unite in saying that the driver made the customary stop before going on the track, and that the gate-keeper called to him to come ahead. THOMAS LANNEGAN, the gate-keeper, has not been seen since the accident, though the Police have been endeavoring to effect his arrest.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution requiring an examination as to the speed at which trains are run through the city, and the means taken to protect the crossings. This step is one of the results of the accident of Tuesday evening.

Run Over on the Weehawken Railroad.

GEORGE WARNER, a German employed at the Weehawken Oil Docks, was yesterday run over by a train on the Weehawken Railroad and fatally injured. Both feet were so nearly severed as to render amputation necessary. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Another Railroad Accident—The Engineer Killed.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on Tuesday night, near Montville, on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The locomotive Lackawanna was going toward Hoboken, drawing a train of coal-cars, when the tender got off the track. The engineer, CHRISTOPHER HENDRICKSON, whistled down brakes, but before the train could be stopped the locomotive leaped the track and fell over on its side. Twelve coal-cars were wrecked, being piled upon the locomotive. The engineer could not be found for some time, but he was finally uncovered and taken out from the heap of ruins. His body was terribly crushed and mangled, and life was extinct. His body was taken to Phillipsburg. Yesterday the track was cleared, and trains were again running regularly.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Vote for Secretary of State by Counties.

We have received the following reports, partly through the kindness of the clerks of the Board of Canvassers, of the official canvass of the votes for Secretary of State at the recent election. We have compared them with the vote for Governor last year:

	—1871—		—1870—	
	Scribner.	Willers.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Albany.........	12504	13759	11779	13349
Broome.........	4579	3443	5104	3898
Chemung.......	3602	3918	3502	4082
Chenango......	5557	3943	5456	4062
Clinton..........	3798	3653	3791	4420
Columbia.......	5269	5317	5415	5668
Essex..........	2876	1743	3185	2414
Livingston.....	4299	3489	4296	3283
Oneida.........	11590	9820	12149	10819
Orange.........	7852	6090	7870	7490
Orleans........	3477	2247	3607	2380
Queens.........	4602	5213	4403	6605
Rensselaer.....	9643	9836	9330	11165
St. Lawrence...	8814	2876	10000	3518
Saratoga.......	6300	4192	6094	5188
Schenectady...	2456	2241	2342	2444
Seneca.........	3269	2492	2616	3145
Westchester....	10797	8656	8041	10381
Wyoming........	3444	1961	3584	2400
Total, 19 Co's.	114728	94889	112564	106711
	94889		106711	
Rep. maj.....	19839		5853	

Proceedings of the New-York City Board of Canvassers Yesterday—More Protests.

The Board of Canvassers met at 10 A. M. yesterday, and during the day canvassed the returns from several Wards. Protests were handed in from HENRY WISSER, a candidate for the office of Assistant Alderman in the Eighth District, stating that frauds had been committed in the Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Election Districts, and that his watchers had been ejected from the polling places; and from WM. MCMAHON, candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District, complaining that frauds and "ballot stuffing" had taken place in nearly every election district of the Fourth Assembly District.

Both protests were referred.

A resolution was carried rescinding a former resolution of the Board, to the effect that the Aldermanic ticket should not be canvassed until the 20th inst. This resolution further provided that the Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic tickets be canvassed immediately after the general Senate and Assembly ticket.

The following is the result of yesterday's canvass:

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Weissman, 10,027; Woltman, 7,767; Nachtman, 2,911; Sterry, 515; Meyer, 65.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Tiemann, 16,812; Genet, 12,548.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT RETURNS.

First District—Healy, 2,863; Muller, 2,462; Harding, 621. Eighth—Geib, 4,946; Nolan, 2,273; Gugel, 497. Ninth—Pell, 4,834; Bergen, 1,752; Shea, 461. Twelfth—Cooke, 2,697; Frampton, 1,090; Beck, 947; Fagan, 497. Thirteenth—Mackay, 3,449; Flannagan, 2,117; Devling, 533. Seventeenth—Flammer, 4,375; Buck, 2,268; Murray, 1,756. Nineteenth—Fields, 2,251; Seymour, 1,441. Twenty-first—Whitbeck, 4,951; Hall, 3,798; Purdy, 130.

Westchester County Returns.

In Westchester County the total number of votes for county and State officers is as follows:

For Secretary of State, SCRIBNER, Republican, 10,797; WILLERS, Democrat, 8,656; majority for SCRIBNER, 2,141. This vote shows a complete revolution in favor of the Republican Party, as in 1870, for the election of Governor, the Democrats had a majority of 2,340, the vote being HOFFMAN, Democrat, 10,381; WOODFORD, Republican, 8,041. The Republicans at this election polled 2,756 over last year's return, and the Democrats 1,726 less—being a clear gain of 4,482 votes to the Republican Party.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—Silas D. Gifford, 11,978; Wm. H. Pemberland, 7,453. District-Attorney—Daniel C. Briggs, 10,653; J. O. Dykeman, 87,764. Coroner—Charles Brennecke, 10,891; Geo. Jenschner, 8,513. Superintendent of Poor—John Kuester, 10,908; G. K. Mott, 8,413.

For Senator—Ninth District—W. H. Robertson, Republican, 12,441; W. Cauldwell, Democrat, 7,284. Majority for Robertson, 5,157.

For Assembly—First Assembly District—Wm. W. Niles, Republican, 3,857; Henry Dater, Democrat, 2,887.

Second Assembly District—Albert Badeau, Republican, 3,943; John H. Cornell, Democrat, 2,751.

Third Assembly District—James W. Husted, Republican, 3,734; Coffin S. Brown, Democrat, 2,225.

In the town of West Farms the votes cast for Receiver of Taxes were as follows: For R. D. Hamilton, Democrat, 771; Edward Baack, Jr., Independent Democrat, 230; Daniel Mapes, 220.

In the town of Greenburg the votes cast for Receiver of Taxes were as follows; Wm. H. Garthwait, Democrat, 586; Daniel W. King, Republican, 960.

In New-Rochelle Theodore Pine, Democrat, received 380 votes and Geo. Lambden 346.

In the town of Rye John H. Smith, Democrat, received 407 votes, and Charles Lawrence, Republican, 601.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Efforts are being made to organize a Labor Reform Party in Maine.

Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, is busily engaged in preparing his message. The Legislature meets Dec. 6.

The official vote of Wyoming County for Justice of Supreme Court is: LAMONT, 3,782; MARVIN, 1,561.

The official count in Clinton County gives EDMUND KINGSLAND, Jr., Republican, for Assembly, 304 majority. Last year the Democratic candidate was elected by 1,646 majority.

Gov. REED, of Florida, has ordered a special election on the 19th of December in Jackson, Calhoun, Columbia, Marion and Sumter Counties, to fill vacancies in the Legislature.

Mr. G. A. FINKELNBURG, who has been named for Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri in 1872, writes that he will not be a candidate for any office next year.

There are twenty-three colored men in the present Legislature of Georgia—six in the Senate and seventeen in the House. They are all Republicans.

The official count shows that Onondaga County gives majorities as follows: Scribner, 2,234; Hopkins, 2,430; Raines, 2,423; Barlow, 2,449; Taylor, 2,314; Barkley, 2,003; Kirkpatrick, 2,667.

Returns from eighty-nine counties in Illinois give BEVERIDGE, Republican, for Congressman at large, 13,452 majority. Thirteen counties to hear from, including Cook, will carry his majority up to about 18,000.

Rensselaer County, complete, by the official count, gives WILLERS 193 majority; BAKER, Republican, for Senator, 787 majority. The Republicans elect their County Clerk and Coroner. The Democrats elect the rest of the county officers.

A Democratic paper in New-Hampshire reports that Mr. JAMES M. LOVERING, of Exeter, has sued Hon. NATHANIEL GORDON, of the same place, for per diem services, travel and disbursements at and before the Republican Congressional Convention held at Dover last Fall, in behalf of GORDON and against ELA. Mr. GORDON failed to receive the nomination.

New-Hampshire correspondents say that it is quite generally admitted there that Gov. WESTON'S administration has not been a great success, and that there is little doubt there will be a change in March. The preliminary skirmishing of the new campaign has already begun. Mr. WESTON will, doubtless, be renominated by the Democrats. For the Republican nomination are mentioned Horton D. Walker, William C. Patten, E. A. Straw, Natt Head, Jacob H. Ela, B. J. Cole and S. W. Hale.

SHERIDAN IN CHICAGO.

His Story of What He Did at the Request of the Mayor and the Citizens During and After the Fire—The Killing of Col. Grosvenor.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives, in a letter written from Chicago on the 13th inst., the following as the substance of a statement made to him by Gen. SHERIDAN, at his request:

"While the fire was in progress men came to me, knowing that my previous experience had been with battles and amid confusion, and wanted that I should blow everything up. They were mad with excitement. Some of them talked as if they wanted all the buildings in the city blown up. With this, however, I have nothing at present to do. After the fire was over persons of all classes, rich and poor alike, merchants and others, pressed around me and implored me to save the balance of the city. They seemed to have made up their minds that I was the only person they could look to. The appeals were very numerous, and, as I have already said, from persons in every condition in life; and finally, in order to allay the excitement, I consented to assume these duties, but only under and through the Mayor. When the Mayor brought his proclamation to me I insisted upon the insertion of a clause specifying that my action should not in any way be considered as interfering with the city Government. In regard to that point I was exceedingly careful, as I considered myself not as acting in any military capacity proper, but as a citizen of Chicago, doing the duties of a special. Policeman, under the orders of the Mayor. On the evening of Monday, the 9th of October, I sent for two companies from Omaha, without consulting with anybody. I afterward consulted the Mayor, and he requested me to send for additional companies. Others also asked me to send for additional companies. Mayor MASON requested me to send for a company of cavalry, which I declined to do. The number of troops in the city at any time never exceeded 1,100. On the morning of Wednesday, the 11th, Col. DILGER, Adjutant-General of the State, came to the city. He came, as I understand, direct from Gov. PALMER, and reported to the Mayor. The Mayor referred him at once to me for orders. Col. DILGER came to me without any hesitation, expressed a desire to do whatever he could: said he would like to have me furnish him a horse, for he had none. I did so, and suggested his duties, all of which action be took as a matter of course. As Col. DILGER was the military representative of the Governor, I could not but consider this whole proceeding as the gubernatorial indorsement of my action, and this impression was strengthened by subsequent occurrences.

When I first took hold of the business I suggested that things should be so arranged that there should be no conflict between the regular Police and military. I waived all objections that I might otherwise have had, and placed myself, as a special policeman, under the Mayor's orders, and got the Mayor to change his proclamation to that effect, as I have already stated. I then raised this regiment of volunteers, considering the military form the most efficient for future operations, and gave the command of it to Col. SHERMAN. He called the organization the First Chicago Volunteers, simply because it seemed desirable that it should have some distinctive name. Its members were not on pay nor mustered in, but simply sworn in. During the whole time nothing like martial law existed.

On the 12th or 13th, I don't remember which, Gov. PALMER came to the city, and called at my office. He seemed to be very much gratified at what had been done, and so expressed himself He further requested that, since I had organized this new force, I should relieve and send home the various volunteer companies which had come to the city from different places, as many of them had left their business hastily, and were needed at home. These, I think, were all local companies, and some of them were very good ones. All of them were fed with Government rations while they were here. He urged that they should be sent to their families at once, and I finally consented. They all went next day, and I issued a formal order, thanking them for the service they had rendered.

The killing of Col. GROSVENOR by young TREAT was most unfortunate. The Colonel was a good man, and no one regretted the occurrence more than I did. Col. GROSVENOR had been especially solicitous that I should take charge of the city, and therefore his subsequent conduct was the more surprising. He was very persistent in asking me to do it. He came to me and urged me to do it, saying that there was no way of saving the city except by my doing so, and if I didn't do it the citizens of Chicago would compel me to. On the night of the shooting he was intoxicated, as I have since been informed. He was not known to the sentinel, and using bad language, and drawing a pistol, this boy thought he was only doing his duty in firing. No one can doubt the abstract right of the Mayor to raise extra Police, as was done on this occasion. He is the Chief Executive of the city, and, as such, must take all measures to preserve the public order in grave emergencies. As a citizen I had a right to act under him, using such means as were at my disposal. It is also an open question whether the Mayor, under such unprecedented circumstances, would not have had a right to give the city to me strictly in a military capacity, but this point it would be useless to discuss."

Pacific Mail Election.

At the election for directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, yesterday, there were 118,808 votes cast, of which 118,692 were given for the following-named gentlemen, the remainder being scattering: A. B. Stockwell, LeGrand Lockwood, H. Clews, James D. Smith, Charles J. Osborn, H. H. Baxter, O. P. C. Billings, A. Masterton, E. C. Taylor.

Subsequent to the counting of the votes the inspectors of election held a meeting and then declared Messrs. CLEWS and LOCKWOOD ineligible as directors, because they had no stock in their individual names as required by the charter of the Company. After this announcement there was some speculation as to whether an entirely new election would be ordered, or whether two directors would be chosen to fill the places of Messrs. CLEWS and LOCKWOOD.

German-American Citizens' Club of the Eighteenth Ward.

A German-American Citizens' Club of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting, last night, at No. 295 Avenue A, for the purpose of electing new officers, but postponed the election till the first meeting in January. Dr. KUCH was appointed Chairman of a Committee of Conference with the other clubs in the Ward, with a view of bringing about a reorganization of all the Reform clubs in the City. The meeting was presided over by Mr. JACOB MOLDHAM.

Robbery by Boot-blacks.

Yesterday a number of boot-blacks surrounded Mr. DANCEY, of No. 8 Barclay-street, and robbed him of $1,000. Subsequently Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN DARCEY, JOHN HURLEY, and BERNARD GILMARTIN, suspected of complicity in the robbery, from whom a portion of the money was recovered. They were locked up to await arraignment before Justice DOWLING.

Ball of the Spanish Benevolent Society.

The third annual ball of the Spanish Benevolent Society, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, last evening, was as successful as the fondest wishes of the managers could have made it. It was marked by the excellent character of the company present, the bewitching appearance, both in dress and features, of the Spanish ladies, and the spirited and graceful dancing. The Society, which numbers about 130 members, has for its object the relief of destitute Spaniards in this City, and among the proprietors of this good work are F. Llado, President of the organization; M. Viadero, J. A. Vega, S. Sanchez, Magi Jauer, José Garcia, C. Paloni and others.

National Convention of the Institute of Architects.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Convention of the American Institute of Architects reassembled at the Institute of Technology today. After several papers had been read, resolutions were passed thanking the Boston Chapter and the Institute of Technology for the hospitality extended to the Convention; also a resolution in recognition of the work which has been done for art and architectural education in the City of Boston and State of Massachusetts. The annual dinner of the Institute was held at the Parker House this evening, and responses were made by President ELLIOT, of Harvard College, President RUNKLE, of the Institute of Technology, and numerous others. The next annual convention of the Institute will probably be held in Cincinnati.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Continuance of Friendly Feeling Between Prussia and Austria.

Russian Jealousy of Prussian Power on the Baltic.

An Official Denial that Spain Offered to Sell Cuba.

Mr. Disraeli Elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Defense of the Apache Indians by Vincent Colyer.

Terrible Loss of Life Among the Gloucester Fishermen.

EUROPE.

Friendship Between Prussia and Austria—The Russian Question—Stormy Meeting in the Spanish Cortes—Trial of M. Blanqui.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz*, (semi-official.) in its issue of today, says the retirement of Count BEUST from the Chancellorship of the Austrian Empire and Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no effect upon the relations between Prussia and Austria, the friendliness of which is unimpaired. The German Parliament will conclude its labors on the 25th inst., and the sessions of the Prussian Diet open on the 27th.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Moscow *Gazette*, in an editorial article, counsels Russia to demand the neutralization of Denmark and the restoration of northern Schleswig to the latter country as a means of counteracting the power of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow over Prof. JOHN RUSKIN, who was also nominated for the honor.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—In the Cortes today, Señor ZORILLA denied that the first Spanish Ministry formed after the revolution which drove Queen ISABELLA from the throne devised or entertained a project for the sale of Cuba to the United States. Much excitement was created in the Cortes by a speech from Señor FIGUEROS, adverting to the relinquishment by Spain of San Domingo during which the session for the day terminated.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The trial of M. Blanqui will soon begin before the Court-martial at Versailles. M. FERRY has dissolved the Municipal Council at Ajaccio and left Corsica. Hundreds of persons attended the feast of the Madeleine today. The special mass heretofore celebrated for the health of the ExEmpress EUGENIE was not performed. No reason has been assigned for its omission.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Vincent Colyer Defends Himself and the Apaches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—VINCENT COLYER delivered a lecture here to-night, in which he defended his action while in Arizona, and replied to the unfriendly newspaper criticisms upon him. Those proceeding from the Pacific coast he regards as inspired by the traders in Arizona, whose profit is in a state of war and the presence of large bodies of troops. He admits that LORING was killed by the Apaches since his return, but says the act was simple retaliation for the murder of an Indian near the same spot but a short time previous. He declared his relations with Gen. CROOK to be entirely friendly.

Contradiction of Alleged Apache Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In reply to the inquiry as to the truth of the reported raid, &c., conducted by COCHISE, the Apache Chief, in violation of his recent pledges, the following telegram was received here today:

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 14.

Hon. Vincent Colyer:

Your telegram of the 6th inst. was received. COCHISE has not left Cañada Alamosa. If he had, I would know it. (Signed.)

NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Mr. Colyer and the Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Where the sentiment sustaining Mr. COLYER'S views and policy concerning Indian matters comes from, I am at a loss to know. In looking over the columns of the Press, I find nothing but adverse criticism, all of which, and more, he justly deserves. Your editorial of Nov. 13, is the best I have seen on the subject. The stories of the atrocities of the murderous Apaches, told on all hands to one traveling through that section of country, are enough to keep one's blood boiling until the avenging sword of extermination is unsheathed against them. VINCENT COLYER, it seems, did not meet with any hostile Indians while traveling through the Indian country—and why? The answer should be noted as a comment on his faith in the good character and peaceful inclinations of the red men, viz., he never ventured over any portion of hostile country without an escort of from thirty to 100 armed men, so of course his party was never attacked. The Indians, though great cowards, are not fools, and do not venture to attack any party unless the booty promises a return commensurate with the risk incurred. Let Mr. COLYER accompany Col. BENNETT'S mail-carrier in the "Buckboard" wagon through Apache Pass for two or three trips, and if he is not either scalped or converted from his delusion, it will be because he is either bald-headed or addle-brained.

Respectfully yours, W. B. G.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1871.

Disastrous Year for the Gloucester Fishermen.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The loss of the Gloucester fishing fleet, during the present season, is greater than during any previous year, and the number of lives that have been sacrificed exceeds that of any other year, except 1862. Twenty-two vessels have been wrecked, sunk or abandoned, valued at $103,060, on which there was $89,316 insurance, nearly all, however, on the mutual plan. One hundred and thirty-six fishermen lost their lives, forty-five of whom left widows and upward of ninety children were rendered fatherless. During 1870 the number of vessels lost was thirteen; value $73,500; insurance, $50,495; the number of lives lost was eighty-eight.

Arrival of Spanish Troops in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The steam-ship *Porto Rico* landed reinforcements from Spain at Nuevitas, yesterday. Captain-General VALMASEDA was at Santiago de Cuba on Monday.

Another Russian Vessel Believed to be Outside.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 15—Midnight.—But one steam-ship has passed in to-night, and she proceeded up the bay. The vessel seen from the Highlands this afternoon, which was supposed to be one of the Russian Fleet, has stood off shore until morning.

THE BALL SEASON.

Brilliant Programme for the Winter of 1871-2.

The Halls Everywhere Engaged for Weeks Ahead—Full List of Entertainments to be Given at the Academy of Music, Irving Hall and Elsewhere.

The season of the dancing world is now open. The great political balls given every Winter in honor of Connolly, Shandley, Norton and that ilk, except in the few instances to be observed in our list, will, it is said, be abandoned. Even in the case of those announced, the ball was engaged before the defeat of the Ring at the polls, and it is a question whether they will actually take place. These political balls were a part of the machinery of the Ring to maintain and increase its power. Young men were lured by the fascinations spread for them at these monster but usually vulgar entertainments, to give their political support to men who are now known as thieves and swindlers. The main expenses of these affairs, were of course, paid out of the City Treasury, sometimes directly, and sometimes indirectly by contributions levied upon the holders of sinecures and "fat" offices. The great Americus Club ball will not be repeated this year, as Mr. CHARLES H. HALL, Secretary of the Club, has notified the proprietors of the Academy of Music and Irving Hall that they could dispose of their halls for the night of the 15th of January, as the Club had decided not to have any ball this Winter, although they had already hired those places. The memory of last year's extravagance is still fresh in the mind of the reader. The magnificent decorations of the Academy of Music and Irving Hall, the flowers, fountains of perfumery, the bridge over Irving-place with its carpeted walk and the monster orchestras, need only to be enumerated to be remembered. Another prominent feature was the costly uniforms of the club, with gold buttons, gold shoe buckles, and large diamonds vieing in size with those of brilliant Courts, but all eclipsed by the mammoth gem worn by "Boss" TWEED. Seldom has there been such a jam, and seldom such a mixed assemblage. It was, in fact, the reception of the King of fraud, and coming to pay Court to him were men in office and out of office, shoddy aristocracy and contract-seekers, men who wanted to make money, and men who feared to lose it. And there was as little real enjoyment in the crush, and as much hollowness as can be conceived of. Time was before the Americus Club was sold to TWEED, when their balls were looked upon as *recherché* affairs, and tickets were much sought after by the best classes. The Club will need much purging before it can recover its old prestige. The Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., have engaged the grand old Academy for the night of Jan. 8, and will give one of their select and ever popular balls. An array of beauty is confidently expected. The preparations already made insure one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The many friends of Judge DOWLING in the Sixth Ward will give a grand ball at the Academy on the 9th of January, under the name of the Dowling Coterie.

The great ball to the Grand Duke ALEXIS, the programme for which has already been fully given in the columns of the TIMES, will take place eight or ten days after his arrival, and will be of a most select and exclusive character. Tickets are fixed at the price of $10 for every gentleman and $5 for each lady under escort. Boxes in the Academy are selling at from $30 to $50 each. Public balls at the Academy of Music are usually expensive; the gentleman who escapes with paying for tickets, carriage, supper, wine, gloves, hat money, with other et ceteras is fortunate. But few who attend the Grand Duke's ball will pay for the pleasure at a less rate than $100.

The New-York Caledonian Club, renowned for feats of athletic strength, and for auld Scotia's games, will have their ball at the Academy on the night of Jan. 11. This ball is always noted for much fun and solid enjoyment, and is of the highest respectability. The friends of Sheriff BRENNAN, rallying from the Sixth Ward, and other parts of the City, will honor their chieftain by a reception and ball at the Academy on Jan. 16.

On the 22d of January the grand ball of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, and will undoubtedly be one of the finest balls of the season. The best of our Roman Catholic society annually attend this ball.

The Baxter hop will take place on the night of the 25th of January. It has been for years one of the most numerously attended balls of the season, and the members of the association feel certain that it will not fall below the standard this year. It is an invitation ball, and has been invariably respectable in its company and enjoyable. The members of the old Fire Department hold their annual ball once more at the Academy this year, and propose having a large attendance. The proceeds of the ball, it will be remembered, go toward the support of the widows and orphans of the old Fire Department, who did the City good service without pay before the present system came into use.

The annual charity ball in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum will be given at the Academy Feb. 1. This ball is always of a fashionable and select character, and its object recommends it at once to the charitable. Wealthy families who do not attend any other balls during the Winter, make their appearance on the night of this charity, and a large sum is annually realized by the sale of its tickets.

On the 8th of February the Arion Society will give their annual masquerade ball, to cap the climax of their Winter festivities. Very little is known about their arrangements, but it is assured that they will not be behind the successful efforts of former seasons.

On the 15th of February the Liederkranz Club's grand masquerade and fancy dress ball will come off. Many novel features will be introduced in the grand burlesque processions, from suggestions growing out of the Reform battle, the visit of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, and other prominent events. The Liederkranz never publish their programme in advance, but please their guests with a surprise. Other German clubs and singing societies have made preparations for numerous reunions.

The Beethoven Maennerchor will give a grand ball, concert and banquet at their new clubhouse in East Fifth-street on Thanksgiving eve, an entertainment of dancing, singing, &c., on Dec. 10, and a grand festival for children on Christmas Day. The German custom of dividing the fruits of the Christmas tree will be an interesting feature of this entertainment. On New-Year's eve they will give a grand concert and ball.

The Teutonia Club will give a series of dancing entertainments at the Teutonia Assembly-rooms in Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street. The Mozart Verein, New-Yorker Maennerchor, Sangerlust, Schillerbund, Schwabischer Saengerbund, Aschenbrodel Society, Hammonia, Helvetzia Maennerchor (Swiss) and the Saengerrunde will also have their annual festivities.

There are but few novelties to be introduced in dancing or ball costumes this season. The "Boston dip," which has received some censure upon the score of indelicacy, will probably be supplanted by the "Glide Waltz," which is a modification of the "dip." The sudden dropping during the motion being less accentuated. The blue coat and brass buttons, with light colored pants, in place of the black dress suit, did not meet with general acceptance last year, and but few of such costumes have been ordered at the leading tailors for this season. Dresses with shortened trains or altogether without them, will be the style for ladies ball toilets.

There are several new halls opened or to be opened this Winter. The best appointed is Nilsson Hall, on Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, which will be inaugurated on the night of the Alexis ball, and Trenor's Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second-street, Broadway and Seventh-avenue. It is to be used for balls, theatricals, concerts, tableaux, &c. Nilsson Hall is a brown-stone building, with excellent accommodations for balls of a social character. The season at DE GARMO's dancing academy, Fifth-avenue, will be a good one, and the neat little hall has been pre-engaged for many parties of a select character. The ball lists at the various dancing halls are reasonably full, with engagements made ahead. Apollo Hall is one of the largest and best appointed in the City, and has been engaged for every night for months ahead. Irving Hall is also engaged for nearly every night up to the 1st of January. For the Italian ball, Jan. 9, extensive preparations are now being made. The Private Coachmen's ball will take place on the evening of Jan. 10; the Ball, Hop and Pleasure Club Jan. 11; Adams Express, Jan. 19; Co. I, Twelfth Regiment, Jan. 23; and the Heavy Men's, Jan. 26. The followers of E. J. SHANDLEY, JAMES DUNPHY and JOHN SCOTT also propose to give hops at Irving Hall, but it is said that the idea will be abandoned in the case of SHANDLEY. The young men of the Americus Coterie expect to have a successful hop on the 27th of November.

AT IRVING HALL.

Subjoined is a list of balls in Irving Hall in their regular order up to the 1st of January:

Nov. 16—Tecumseh Lodge, No. 487, F. and A. M.
Nov. 17—Mendelssohn Glee Club.
Nov. 18—Matinée Ball.
Nov. 19—Independent Lodge, K. of P.
Nov. 20—Montgomery Coterie.
Nov. 21—True Craftsmen's Lodge, F. and A. M.
Nov. 22—D. Kennedy Association.
Nov. 23—United Brothers' Lodge, F. and A. M.
Nov. 24—Journeymen Horseshoers' Society.
Nov. 25—Matinée Ball.
Nov. 26—Literary Cluster.
Nov. 27—Americus Coterie.
Nov. 28—Young Men's Roman Catholic Association.
Nov. 29—Longshoremen's Benevolent Association.
Nov. 30—Theatrical Mechanical Association.
Dec. 1—Hebrew Young Men's Literary and Benevolent Association.
Dec. 2—Matinée Ball.
Dec. 4—George Linder Association, Seventh Ward, (Political.)
Dec. 5—Dennis Burns Association, (Political.)
Dec. 6—Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M.
Dec. 7—Merry Ten.
Dec. 8—Fortuna Fortbildungs Verein.
Dec. 9—Matinée Ball.
Dec. 11—John Galvin Association, (Political.)
Dec. 12—E. D. Bassford Association, (Political.)
Dec. 13—Company K, Twelfth Regiment.
Dec. 14—Knickerbocker Association.
Dec. 15—Occidental Club.
Dec. 16—Matinée Ball.
Dec. 17—J. P. Salomon Association, Seventh Ward, (Political.)
Dec. 18—Wm. Walsh Association.
Dec. 19—Albion Lodge, F. & A. M.
Dec. 20—Joseph Koch Association, (Political.)
Dec. 21—Terpsichore Social Union.
Dec. 22—John Quinlan Association, (Political.)
Dec. 23—Matinée Ball.
Dec. 24—M. R. and G. A. Coterie.
Dec. 26—Rody Brassel Association, (Political.)
Dec. 27—H. Burden Association. (Political.)
Dec. 29—Father Matthew T. A. B. Society. No. 2.
Dec. 30—Matinée Ball.

LYRIC HALL.

Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, has been taken up principally this season for concerts, lectures, church fairs and amateur theatrical associations. A number of private persons have engaged the hall, and the proprietor has furnished the following list up to Dec. 2:

Nov. 18—Thalia Club.
Nov. 22—John Clancy Association.
Nov. 25—Progress Club.
Nov. 27—White Star Sociable.
Nov. 28—Young Men's Association.
Nov. 29—Empire Club.
Dec. 1—Lyric Club.

Park Lodge, F. A. M., will give a hop at TRENOR's new Adelphi Hall, Nov. 29, on Thanksgiving Eve. This hall is engaged for several nights already.

GERMANIA ROOMS.

The Germania Assembly Rooms have been engaged for nearly every night for the next three months by German societies and east side associations. The following is a list of the balls to come off here:

Nov. 16—Vertener Club.
Nov. 17—A. Bley's concert and ball.
Nov. 19—Hammonia concert and ball.
Nov. 20—Companies D and E, Fifth Regiment National Guard.
Nov. 21—T. G. Ford Association.
Nov. 22—Brewster & Co.'s employes.
Nov. 23—Caspar Club.
Nov. 25—New-York Cook Club.
Nov. 26—Allgemeinen Saengerbunde's concert and ball.
Nov. 27—Armenia Singing Society.
Nov. 28—Constaeder Volks Fest.
Nov. 29—Fourth Ward Citizens' Club.
Nov. 30—Colenia concert and ball.
Dec. 3—Singing Academy.
Dec. 4—Ex-Members Company A, Fifth Regiment, National Guard.
Dec. 5—Masonic Cadet Club.
Dec. 6—Freischuetz Guard.
Dec. 7—Headler Club.
Dec. 8—Solomon's Benefit Society.
Dec. 9—Upholsterers' Union.
Dec. 10—Polyphemia concert and ball.
Dec. 11—Crystal Lodge, No. 109. I. O. O. F.
Dec. 12—Garde Lafayette Battalion.
Dec. 13—New-York Schuetzen Corps.
Dec. 14—Company A, Fifth Regiment, National Guard.
Dec. 18—William M. Force Association.
Dec. 19—Troop D, Third Regiment Cavalry.
Dec. 20—Troop F, Third Cavalry.
Dec. 24—Saengerrunde Ball.
Dec. 25—Teutonia Club.
Dec. 26—Pilgrim Lodge, No. 74.
Dec. 27—Germania F. A. M.
Dec. 28—Eastern Singing Societies.
Dec. 31—Singing Academy.
Jan. 1—Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G.
Jan. 5—Knights of Pythias Lodge.
Jan. 6—Union Fraternal.
Jan. 7—Allgemener Saengerbunde.
Jan. 8—Troop A, First Cavalry.
Jan. 9—Porters' Association.
Jan. 10—Ninth Ward Guard.
Jan. 11—Separate Troop Artillery.
Jan. 14—Saengerrunde Ball.
Jan. 15—Troop A, First Cavalry.
Jan. 16—Ancient Order of Red Men.
Jan. 17—County Monaghan Social Club.
Jan. 18—Grocery Society.
Jan. 21—Fourth-street Free School, also concert.
Jan. 22—Mozart Verein.
Jan. 23—Haydn Choir.
Jan. 24—Munn Lodge, F. A. M.
Jan. 25—East River Butchers.
Jan. 26—Watch-case Makers.
Jan. 29—Schiller Bund, masquerade.
Jan. 31—Original Brewers' and Coopers' Benevolent Society.

AT BROOKE'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The following list of some of the balls to be held here has been furnished:

Nov. 27—John Drout Association.
Nov. 29—Osseo Social Club.
Dec. 4—Gen. McCleud Association.
Dec. 5—Pastimes Club.
Dec. 6—Hamilton Association.
Dec. 11—Gouverneur Coterie.
Dec. 12—Eureka Association.
Dec. 13—Americus Union Association.
Dec. 18—Welcome Association.
Dec. 19—John J. Reilly Association.
Dec. 20—John A. O'Brien Association.
Dec. 21—Standard Lodge, I. O. G. T.
Jan. 24—Old Pole Social Club.

Balls will be given at a number of other halls and rooms in the City, but they will be principally of a minor character.

Bull and Bear Fights in California.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 8.

Among the relics of barbarism which prevail in some portions of the State, bull and bear fighting, as a pastime, is a favorite. This is specially indulged in by the native California population, who have ancestral traditions as authority for their propriety. Recently these disgraceful exhibitions—pandering to the lowest and most depraved tastes of the communities in which they occur—have been given at San Rafael, Castroville, Monterey, San Juan South, and other places where the Spanish-American population are numerous. It is time that a stop should be put to these barbarous amusements. There is a law upon the statute-book for the prevention of cruelty to animals under which the participants in these cruel sports could be punished. If the local authorities will not interfere, the Grand Juries of the counties in which the bull-fights take place ought to act by indictment.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 15.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS sailed yesterday to join his associates of the tribunal at Geneva. He bears with him the regards and respects of all his fellow-citizens. He was present at the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, (of which he is a Vice-President,) last week, and the members present availed themselves of the opportunity to take personal leave of him. The President (Mr. WINTHROP) gave expression to the sincere wishes of them all for his health and welfare, and to the earnest hope, entertained by them all, that his mission in the cause of peace and justice might be crowned with success, and that he might entitle himself to renewed honor and gratitude on his second return home as an Ambassador of his country. The whole society rose in attestation of their hearty concurrence in the good wishes of the President.

Frost in Charleston—Disappearance of the Yellow Fever.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Nov. 13.

It is agreed on all sides that the yellow fever in Charleston is on its last legs. The cool, bracing weather is killing the germs of disease, no new cases are heard of, and the whole city is growing cheerfully bright. Some leading physicians have advised their patients that they may safely come back to Charleston, and every day a large number of refugees return thankfully to their homes. During the last two days not even one death from yellow fever has been reported. The City Council have ordered a day of prayer and thanksgiving on account of the abatement of the fever.

The rapid change in the weather on Friday evening, followed by the brisk cold on the following day, has no doubt prepared our readers for the announcement that the first frost of the season appeared in our city yesterday morning. The most incorrigible unbelievers on the subject admitted, with blue noses, that a few degrees lower would bring the frost, but those in the upper part of the city were convinced by an actual sight of the long wished-for visitor. On the sheds and in the yard of the South Carolina Railroad freight depot a good frost was visible at an early hour Sunday morning, and men from up the road report it thicker and heavier at a distance from the city. Heavy frosts are reported in Chester and Columbia, and several "reliable witnesses," according to a Savannah journal, vouch that their city was visited by a frost on Friday night. These reports are not unexpected, as any close observer of the thermometer for the past three days will admit. On Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, the minimum point to which the thermometer fell was 63°. On Saturday, it touched 47°, and on Sunday, 46°. The highest point reached by the quicksilver at Dr. BLACKMAN's store on those days were (at 2 o'clock P. M.) Friday 72°, Saturday 62°, and Sunday 60°. The difference between the temperature on Friday and Saturday averaged 10°, and this sudden fall shows how quickly the cold is coming when it is ready. As cold as it was on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, the thermometer was 3° lower last night at the same hour, with every prospect of reaching a much lower point this morning than any it has hitherto touched. A good frost is in store for this morning. The people are prepared for the worst. Let it come.

PRINCE BONAPARTE.

The Ex-Emperor's Cousin on the State of France.

The *Ordre* publishes a long letter addressed by Prince NAPOLEON to his late constituents at Ajaccio, explaining his reasons for resigning his seat in the Council General. In this letter, which is dated Bastia, Oct. 28, the Prince, after denouncing the measures of intimidation practiced by the Government against him, refers to the unsettled condition of affairs in France, and expresses his conviction that an appeal to the people can alone dispose of the present crisis:

DEFINITIVE GOVERNMENTS.

There are but two possible bases for a definitive Government—divine right and popular right. The right divine has its origin in conquest, now lost in the haze of time, sanctioned by many centuries of power, but broken down by our successive revolutions in the last eighty years. I will not discuss that right, because to all impartial men it possesses the worst of all defects—that of being impossible, rejected as it is by the nation. I will not distinguish between the different branches of the BOURBON family in order to oppose one against another; I will not recall the internal usurpations of that family. I know not whether we have a right to look for several pretenders among the members of the House of BOURBON. I will not think so ill of them, but I prefer to admit that, having profited by the lessons of history and misfortune, they are as united and compact as honesty requires they should be. As for the NAPOLEONS, need I once more declare that misfortune will only strengthen the bonds of union between them, that they form but one body, that between them there are no ambitious rivalries? Popular right. From what other source can be derived the strength and legitimacy necessary for a definitive Government if it be not from the loyal and free consent of the majority of the citizens? It is an axiom in France that all Government should be the result of the will of the majority. And if in the opinion of all thoughtful and impartial men strength at home and abroad is the first and indispensable condition of the power which is called upon to govern France, where else can we look for it? This reasoning seems to me so obvious that I shall not further dwell upon it. Discussion can only begin when the question of applying this principle by a direct act of the people is raised by its will being indirectly expressed by its representatives.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

An appeal to the people has the advantage of being consonant with our habits, it having been resorted to on many occasions; that it unquestionably bestows the greatest strength upon the Government which issues from it, and finally, that it is the living and palpable form of modern right. If I may venture to quote myself, when, under the Empire, I raised objections to a *plebiscite* as a habitual normal resource of the Government, I always intended to reserve it for extreme cases, as an anchor of safety. "To call for a *plebiscite* under grave exceptional circumstances—I grant it under very exceptional circumstances, when the question raised is a definite one, to which a 'Yes' or a 'No' can be given; as, for instance, a question of peace or war, and if by the greatest of misfortune we should be found, in consequence of a disastrous war, brought face to face with the necessity of a cession of territory, the responsibility for which no one would desire to incur. An appeal to the people in such a case is justified, but upon one condition—that those who are asked the question shall know what it is that is required of them. In order that they may know what it is they are called upon to decide, the question must be clear, distinct and precise." Those are the words which, with a kind of fatal foresight, I uttered in the Senate on the 1st of September, 1869, a year before the war broke out. Was ever the country in a more serious position, and with a possibility of becoming worse? I do not deny the faults of which the Empire may have been guilty after the victorious *plebiscite* of 1870. History will decide upon those who are responsible, and they are evidently many.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The war has been unfortunate for our arms, but since the 4th of September catastrophes have accumulated, and facts exceeding all calculation have plunged us into an abyss the depths of which we do not yet know. Revolution in the very presence of the enemy, incapacity, absence of patriotism, and destruction of Paris—anarchy; we have suffered all these to arrive at an Assembly in which parties mutually annul each other, which has managed with great trouble to appoint a provisional form of Government, the result of which is the absence of power. See, indeed, what France has to do and what this authority has done within the last few months! The reorganization of the army, postponed; trial of the guilty, adjourned; 30,000 prisoners lingering for four months at the hulks, among whom are many innocent persons—attest the delays of justice. Financial reforms postponed. The industrial and commercial situation—treaties of commerce with foreign Powers, which it is desired to modify, postponed. The question of the capital. Paris declared suspected, Versailles the political capital—as if the removal of the capital in a country impressed by traditions was a possible thing to do, despite its inconveniences and even danger. In a new country, without a history, without precedents, like the United States—yes. But in a country like ours a capital is not made by decree; it is recognized, and sometimes it is submitted to. The capital of France is like the sun—it exists; and it reminds me of the words of Gen. BONAPARTE to the Austrian plenipotentiaries: "Whether you do or not recognize the French Republic, it is like the sun. None but the blind can fail to see it." This question again is postponed. Finally, the essential question—that which presents itself above all others—the form of Government postponed. The country is languishing, wasting during these successive adjournments and during the indefinite continuance of a provisional state of things. We have been told "let us reorganize France, we will afterward decide upon its Government." That appears to me to be madness. A Constitution—a law even voted for a monarchy—would it be suitable for a Republic? Evidently not. Is it not indispensable that the whole powers of Government should be complete and harmonious? We should have said to us: "Decide upon a Government which shall be charged, together with the representatives of the country, with the reconstruction of our unhappy society which has been so fearfully convulsed."

A RETROSPECT.

I pursue my comparison between a Government appointed directly by the people or one indirectly by an Assembly. Convinced that the necessity of strength for the restoration of material and moral order, to reorganize France, to overcome the enormous difficulties which I have but glanced at, cannot be found in the vote of an Assembly, I refer to history. How many Constituent Assemblies have we not had, and how long have their works lasted? Compare, on the contrary, the duration and the vitality of the only Government instituted by the votes of the people. If I may be permitted to make a personal reference, I would cite the Constituent Assembly of 1848. We were in all 900 representatives, 850 of whom voted for Gen. CAVAIGNAC, a sincere Republican, and scarcely fifty for LOUIS NAPOLEON. But when the people were consulted, the position was reversed. NAPOLEON had 4,500,000 votes, in spite of administrative influence against him. The Republican Party, then in possession of the Government, disposing of all the centralized powers of the State, usurping even, according to its traditions, rights which it did not possess, going so far as to stop the work of the Post-office in order to impose silence upon our candidate, it only obtained 1,500,000 votes. Is that conclusive? Shall I refer to the example of the great Democratic Republic of the United States? Its Constitution entrusts the election of the President to an Assembly appointed *ad hoc*. Such is the written law. Let us see what the practice is. With its practical sense, this Anglo-Saxon race does not modify its Constitution, but, in fact, it evades the difficulty, and the people do elect numerous representatives solely to elect a President, but it gives them an imperative commission defined and limited to one proper name. That is in reality a direct election, and the President is appointed some months before his official proclamation, as soon as the choice of the Presidential electors by the people is ascertained.

THE PRESENT ASSEMBLY.

Of all Assemblies, is not the existing Assembly the least fitted to found a definitive Government? Has it any right to do so? A formidable question. Do not its origin and the circumstances of its election deprive it of such right? The Assembly was elected within a few days under the weight of the greatest disasters, without any consultation among the electors being possible, they being oppressed by the decrees of a Dictatorship, excluding eminent citizens who had served their country during twenty years,—decrees, indeed, which were recalled two or three days before the elections, but which confused the minds of the electors, who knew not what their rights were; decrees, the retractation of which was not even known in many places. Prefects with unlimited rights, with unrestricted and irregular credits at their disposal, presented themselves as candidates, and in many cases obtained election. A portion of France in a state of siege, and thirty Departments occupied by the enemy, such is a true picture of electoral freedom. And how well it becomes those who carried out those arrangements to exclaim against the partial abuse of the system of official candidates against which I contended in times of success, but which were but mere trifles in comparison with the elections of 1871. And above all is it not true that the chief duty intrusted to the Assembly was to ratify the peace and to vote the measures which were indispensable to its execution? Let every man, of whatever party, consult his conscience, and say whether such an Assembly ought to decree one definitive form of Government.

A PLEA FOR THE BONAPARTISTS.

Is it not singular that those who call for an appeal to the people should all be regarded as partisans of the Empire? Our wishes would be fulfilled if it were so. Thus, in the judgment of our opponents, an appeal to the people would be synonymous with a nomination of the NAPOLEONS. Do they not see that they thus condemn themselves? What should we say in private life of a person who refused beforehand the decision of the highest and most impartial tribunal, and acknowledging that his cause is lost if he is compelled to submit to its judgment? This mistrust of the popular will evinced by our adversaries, is it not their own condemnation? Is it not an obvious admission that they seek to impose their will upon France? Is it not a most flagrant attack upon universal suffrage? On the other hand, in demanding a *Plébiscite*, do we not give evidence of our respectful affirmation of the popular right? Do we not all declare that we will submit to its verdict? And under what conditions do we urge this appeal to the people? When all the administrative powers of the country are against us? when the immense machinery of Government is in the hands of those who, for a year past, have been vilifying, slandering, insulting the NAPOLEONS in the face of those odious defections which make treason and perjury a civic virtue. It is, my dear electors, I tell you frankly, because notwithstanding everything—notwithstanding our errors we feel the popular fibre which unites us with the very bowels of the country; it is that between the people and ourselves there is a connecting current—confidence in France, our beloved country. Let there be an end, then, for a time, to the talk about the pressure which we could bring to bear upon universal suffrage; we and our partisans, nearly all poor, persecuted and accused as evil-minded men who have ruined the country, such are the only means of pressure which we possess. But we bear in mind the different appeals that have been made to the people—in 1848 we were in the same position. In 1870 was not real liberty greater than at present? The state of siege existing nowhere, not a single exile, not a single political convict, instead of some hundreds of convicts and more than 30,000 prisoners awaiting trial, the Press, I will not say free, but licentious, clubs in large towns where assassination is preached to excited men, and today to establish a newspaper in Paris an authorization is required; to hold a meeting an authorization is required; to travel a passport is required? Without determining whether these measures have been rendered necessary by the misfortunes of the time, I may be allowed to point out the difference between the two periods. We hear of intrigues, of Bonapartist conspiracies. I can venture to approach all subjects because I have nothing to conceal, and my frankness finds its strength in my sincerity. There are not, and there will not be, any Bonapartist conspiracies. There are sincere patriots, men of conviction, who point out to their fellow-citizens in what they believe to consist the salvation of the country, who exercise with moderation their rights as citizens, respecting order, so as not to increase the public misfortunes. And do you know who they are who have brought over many partisans to the Napoleons? It is the House of Bourbon proving its abdication by the affirmation of the white flag, the symbol of the ancient régime; it is the extreme Radicals abusing all liberty and bringing us after an impotent and odious dictatorship to the horrors of the Commune. Doubtless we do hope to open the eyes of the people by inviting them to compare eighteen years of prosperity, calm, and glory with what has been our position since the 4th of September—commerce languishing, industry paralyzed, work-shops closed. When a man is in such miserable wretched plight he remembers his time of vigor and strength. When we shall obtain an appeal to the people then the work of reparation may begin. Without disguising our misfortunes and our faults, falling back upon ourselves, deriving power to correct ourselves from the experience of recent events, let us hope in the vitality of the French people. There must be economy, labor—incessant labor; honesty, sacrifices—heavy sacrifices; of money to meet the new taxes necessary to pay our debts, of men to reorganize our army and render it capable of recovering its traditions of glory. This statement of our present sufferings, my hope of a better future, is the one the result of a fretful spirit, or the other a confiding illusion? The future will decide. I have felt that it was my duty, in response to our suffrages, to open my whole mind to you. Yes, an appeal to the people is necessary. Exerting its imprescriptible right, the people ought to decide upon the three following questions: A republic, a monarchy under the BOURBONS, an empire of the NAPOLEONS. Thus you perceive you can reply boldly to those who accuse of intriguing that we are not pretenders to the Empire, but pretenders to an appeal to the people.

NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Elections in Peru—Street Riots in Lima—Great Fire in Valparaiso—Earthquake at Iquique.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

Our Lima dates are to Oct. 22. The elections for Presidential electors occurred, as was announced, on the 15th, and although the situation is somewhat perplexing, it appears that Mr. PARDO has been successful in the places already heard from. The most profound excitement was evident in the capital on the night of the 14th; the *portales* or arcades, usually brilliant with lights and crowded with people, were dark and deserted; the people and troops were removed from their posts, as the Constitution of Peru expressly prohibits the presence of armed forces in the neighborhood of the polling-booths, nevertheless, within the spacious courtyard of the Government Palace, concealed from the public view, were stationed six pieces of artillery and three of the most efficient battalions of the line, to be in readiness for any emergency growing out of the agitated state of public feeling. In the five great squares of the city the polling-booths were erected, simply wooden platforms in the centre of each plaza, but the main object of the candidates' attention. The system of proceeding is somewhat peculiar, and certainly not calculated toward a perfect preservation of peace and tranquillity. The party gaining possession of these tables proceeds to vote for the Committee on Elections, which in its turn receives the suffrages of the citizens for the Presidential electors. Hence it will be seen that the point of prime importance is to capture the table, in order that the Committee may be composed of men favorable to a particular cause, since any little irregularity occurring in the papers of the supporters of that party might be overlooked, while the strictest scrutiny would be observed respecting the qualifications of its opponents. Therefore the first movement on the board for each of the rival candidates was necessarily a desperate attempt to seize and hold the different tables, at least until such time as the Inspecting Committee might require for its complete organization. The only evidence of force in Lima, on that eventful night, were the policemen stationed in the high towers of the cathedral, overlooking the scene of action in the main plaza. A rumor, afterward discovered to be true, was extensively circulated to the effect that PARDO and URETA, representing the different shades of the civil ticket, had arrived at an arrangement by which it was agreed that no combat should take place between their respective supporters, but that in case of necessity their strength would be arrayed against the forces of Gen. ECHENIQUE, the military candidate. The effect of the announcement was naturally inspiriting to the combined parties, while equally discouraging to that of ECHENIQUE. Nevertheless, a desperate struggle for this preliminary supremacy was expected. The three candidates had their men well under control; at an early hour the voters were shut up in large houses, rented for the purpose, and adjacent to the plazas, in order to be ready for the rally which was appointed to be made some time about daybreak. Here they were regaled with inflammatory speeches, the indispensable aguardiente, and when these amusements became insipid, passed the time in more fully preparing their knives and revolvers, with which they were generally well provided. At about 3½ o'clock, Mr. PARDO gave orders for the concerted attack. Issuing forth in wonderful order for men unaccustomed to discipline and excited by drink, his clubs advanced steadily and quietly upon the points to be assaulted, and finding themselves the first upon the field captured the tables and proceeded to take measures for their defense. The leaders of the different sections of PARDO's organization were in the majority retired officers of the army, some men of considerable military distinction, and the orders which were given revealed how well and carefully the plans had been studied. Detachments were thrown out to guard the approaches to each square, with instructions not to commence the attack, but to limit themselves to the repulse of any body of the enemy that might seek to regain the lost ground. In all the voting precincts, except the main one, fighting immediately commenced; fire-arms, clubs and knives were freely used, but it soon became apparent that the forces at the disposition of Gen. ECHENIQUE were inferior in number and resolution to those supporting PARDO. The partisans of URETA discovering that their presence was not at all necessary, quietly dispersed to their homes, and the clubs of GOMEZ, SANCHEZ and SEGURA made no manifestation, overawed by the power that was brought against them. The defenders of the principal square waited patiently for two or three hours, without any sign of the hostile party's approach, when at length, far down the street on which the Post-office is situated, and leading to the plaza, a body of the enemy was descried, rapidly approaching with yells and with all evidences of aggression. The column proved to be in ECHENIQUE's interest. PARDO's people allowed it to approach within shooting distance and quietly received the first shots, when a tremendous volley was returned, throwing the assaulters into confusion, and finally compelling them to precipitately retreat. This action closed the fighting. ECHENIQUE was convinced that he was unable to cope with his rival, and limited his action to the publication of protests against the armed forces of PARDO, forgetting that in almost every instance that party stood on the defensive. Throughout Lima and Callao, where PARDO was also successful, the number of killed amounted to twelve or fifteen, and the wounded to forty. So that at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the two cities, though laboring under continued excitement, were peaceful as far as arms were concerned. The Pardo party stood to its post, requested and procured the requisite documents from the Government, and proceeded quietly to the selection of electors. Until Tuesday, this state of affairs lasted, when the Minister of the Interior issued an order by which the other candidates were authorized to establish their own voting-booths, even offering the Police for their defense, if necessary. This measure was loudly condemned by the partisans of PARDO, and indeed it seems extraordinary that, after having officially recognized his tables as the legitimate ones, and no obstacle whatsoever being offered to the voters of any ticket by the committee elected, so secure was the victory considered, a step of this kind contradictory in the extreme should be taken. The object, however, was evident; it was hoped by the Ureta and Echenique factions that, by the establishment of so many different polling-places, a question would arise as to the legality of either, and the Lima elections would be declared null and void by Congress, the arbiter in the matter. This case occurred with regard to the election of 1868. Nevertheless, there is no question that the great majority of the people are in PARDO's favor—the most distinguished citizens support him, and only through some ruse of this nature can his election be endangered. That is, as far as Lima and its vicinity is concerned, the Southern and Northern Departments at the date of our letters had not been heard from. Peruvian politics are as difficult to fathom as the hieroglyphics on the Sphinx itself. Although this method of conducting an election does not strike one as being particularly illustrative of the principles and practice inculcated by Republican institutions, the progress made by Peru is evident from the moment that the appeal to arms ceased on the discovery that such action was inefficient; only a few years since no such sound good sense would have been demonstrated in the streets of Lima, and moreover when the perfect tranquillity of the city is considered at a time when the Police had disappeared, and men inflamed by excitement and liquor held possession of its centres. One of the most satisfactory facts elicited by the struggle is the evidence of the final fall of the Church Party, a power which in Peru, during the year 1868, evinced a degree of strength and vitality dangerous for the future welfare of the Republic. Again the decisive and formidable stand taken by the supporters of PARDO against the continuance of military rule is hailed as a good omen; among the foremost defenders of the civil ticket are found some of the most distinguished soldiers of the country, both in and out of office. Revolution is not even rumored; the people appear to be willing to await the peaceful solution of the electoral problem. The conduct of the Government is eulogized in abstaining from any participation in the contest, but much indignation is expressed at the conduct of Minister SANTA MARIA, in allowing the establishment of distinct voting places, contributing so decidedly to the further entanglement of the situation.

FIRE IN VALPARAISO.

A great fire took place at Valparaiso on the 23d of September, causing losses estimated at $400,000. The *West Coast Mail* gives the following description of it: "About 2 A. M. on the 23d inst. the fire bells gave the note of alarm, and a few minutes afterward a dense cloud of smoke was seen to issue from the Calle de la Planchada, which was soon followed by a sheet of lurid flames. A strong northerly breeze was blowing at the time, and everything appeared to indicate that the city was about to be visited by a disaster equal to that of the 13th November, 1858. The firemen turned out with praiseworthy alacrity and promptitude, and the hoses were quickly run out to the wells contiguous to the scene of danger. These, however, were speedily exhausted, and as the bay was very much agitated, owing to the northerly breeze, which continued to increase in force, some time elapsed before anything like an adequate supply of water could be obtained. In the meantime, the flames had spread from the building in which they originated—the Café Colon—to the tenements of the same block, and had, moreover, taken full possession of the two-story house adjoining, belonging to Don AUGUSTIN EDWARDS. The before-mentioned were now one raging mass of fire, and despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames speedily communicated to the house of Mr. CLAUSEN, formerly owned by the RIOBO family, and thence they spread along the side of the square as far as the new building of Señor MACAYO. The flames were also carried across the street, and finally took hold of the new building belonging to Don AUGUSTIN EDWARDS; and shortly afterward the windows of the fine building of Gen. HERRERA, on the side next the Café Colon, burst with the intense heat, and ingress having thus been afforded to perfect sheets of fire, that magnificent edifice soon became a prey to the devouring element. At this juncture the destruction of all the buildings in the Calle de la Planchada seemed inevitable, and even now the salvation of the entire street, if not the whole of the central portion of the city, appears to be little short of a miracle. Nor was the danger confined to that part of the city alone, for the wind, which had increased to a gale when the fire was at its height, carried clouds of sparks and burning *débris* to a great distance, and many houses in the Calle de la Aduana, Quebrada de San Agustin, and on the Cerros de la Cordillera and Alegre, only escaped destruction by the vigilance of their occupiers, who during several hours were unceasingly occupied in removing from the roofs and gutters the falling sparks. Hundreds of families were thus engaged for several consecutive hours, and it was near 5 A. M. before all danger had ceased."

EARTHQUAKE AT IQUIQUE.

We learn the following particulars from the Iquique *Mercurio* of the 8th of October:

"At 12:40 P. M., on the 5th instant, when the inhabitants of this port were asleep, a terrible shaking of the earth, which lasted two minutes, took place. The motion was at first vertical and afterward oscillatory. Words cannot depict the alarm, confusion and panic which prevailed during those moments. Men, women and children, some naked and some in their night-gowns, rushed into the streets from their homes, terrified, calling out loudly, The sea! The sea! The sea! On hearing this cry, those living in the immediate vicinity of the shore, quitted their homes and commenced to run for their lives to the high parts of the country, not even waiting to close the doors of their houses. Many persons were assembled in the high land and each succeeding comer brought news which increased the alarm; the women and children wept and prayed, the men were pale and horror-stricken. Without clothes, without shelter, and in the coldness of the dark, early morning, what could the people do? Fortunately, there came the intelligence that the sea was perfectly calm, which had the effect of allaying the fears of those who were waiting with anxiety for the light of day. The people returned to their homes and found them, thanks to the prefect, Señor IBARA, protected from plunder, the Police having been instructed by that gentleman to do so. In this port no damage was done by this alarming earthquake; but it is profoundly to be regretted that in the interior of the province the results have been serious—many of the furnaces have been completely destroyed, and several edifices have fallen. The railway was blocked up by stones which fell from the sides of the cuttings. Great exertions were made to clear the line, as at the date I write traffic is resumed. The earthquake was felt at Tarapacá at about the same time. From the report of the Mayor of that town, Señor SANTIAGO ZAVALA, to the Prefect of this city, it appears that this "tremendous phenomenon," as he calls it, has completely destroyed the church, the pantheon, the principal *acequia* of the town, the dam of the river and eighteen houses. The towns of Usmagama, Guasquiña and the village of Pachica have suffered in a similar manner. In this port itself (Iquique) no lives have been lost, but about six or eight individuals have received bodily injuries. On Oct. 12 a gentleman who had just arrived from Pica and Matilla gave the information that both these towns are absolutely in ruins—there being scarcely a house standing in either. Immediately after the falling of the houses in Pica a large fire took place, probably caused by the concussion of the *débris* with some explosive articles on the premises.

The Dishonored Name of Tweed.

Nearly every act incorporating a bank or such company in this City, passed during the last five years, has contained the name of some of the members of the TWEED family, and the institutions thus loaded down have not dared to risk the anger of the "Boss" and the repeal of their charters by dropping the unpleasant name. The power of the "Boss" being no longer absolute, the name of TWEED is disappearing from the windows where it has defaced lists of decent men. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Oriental Savings Bank, held Thursday, the place of WM. M. TWEED, Jr., as a trustee, was declared vacant, that gentleman never having appeared at the bank.

The Case of Jim Irving.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, District-Attorney DAVIS moved that a day be fixed for the trial of JIM IRVING, who is under bail for committing an outrageous assault on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY. Mr. CHAS. SPENCER, his counsel, expressed his readiness to proceed with the case without delay, and Judge WOODRUFF announced he would hear it on next Monday, if an important patent suit in which he was at present engaged is finished by that time.

Cruelties Practiced by Poultry-Dealers—Appeal to Mr. Bergh.

Recently the attention of Mr. BERGH's Society has been called to the cruelties practiced upon live poultry in the markets and other neighborhoods. In Ludlow, Harrison and other streets there are hundreds of dealers. In Essex-street there is what is termed "The Jews' Washington Market." Many of the dealers there live in the cellars or basements of the stores. These marts are filthy in the extreme, and the stench on entering is sickening. Coops of birds are piled up on top of each other. In one house over 1,500 live birds were found; most of them were in the cellars, and several hundreds were running loose in the attics. Many were mutilated and crippled with broken legs and wings. The sidewalks are also lined with stalls covered with poultry. Bundles of live birds are seen strung up by the legs to pegs and hooks. An old Jew living in a basement is the recognized slaughterer of the birds purchased by the consumers. He has a sharp knife with which he severs the jugular vein. He charges five cents for each bird slaughtered. This butcher is very expeditious in his work. Coops of birds line the sidewalk. They are packed, in some instances, so close that when taken out they are so benumbed and exhausted as to be to all appearances dead. From many coops ten and fifteen birds are taken out dead from suffocation. Occasionally a dealer will take a stout stick and stir up the half-dead creatures in the coops. A letter from a firm in West-street was received yesterday by Mr. BERGH, calling attention to this matter. The humanitarian will not be slow to look into it.

THE CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

Important Action of the Board of Health Yesterday—Recommendations by the Sanitary Committee—Number of Deaths and Other Statistics.

The Board of Health met yesterday, with President BOSWORTH in the chair. Upon report of the Committee on Law and Ordinance, it was ordered that hereafter no permit be granted for the occupation of any cellar as a human habitation, and that all permits for such occupation now held be revoked from and after the 15th of December next.

The Sanitary Committee made an important and lengthy report upon the subject of preventing cholera from becoming an epidemic. They call attention to the following recommendations for the prevention of cholera:

1. The thorough removal of every sort of street, house, stable, and market refuse, and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places, streets, alleys, areas, sinks, &c.

2. Correction of all defective house-drains through which offensive smells are let into houses, of all obstructed privy-drains, and of defective sewers.

3. Lime-washing of unclean places, especially of old buildings densely occupied; disinfection, frequently repeated, of privies, damp and filthy areas, and places that cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

4. The vacation, cleansing and closure of occupied cellars which are damp, dark and unventilated.

5. Repeated examinations by the chemist of the water supply, with a view to detect the amount and kind of organic impurities.

6. Constant watchfulness over the inmates of emigrant and sailors' boarding-houses, and repeated cleansing of these quarters and disinfection of their sinks, water-closets, &c.

7. Plain and practical instructions to the agents and officers of all steam-ships plying between this port and the ports of Northern Europe, in regard to the necessary remedies in cases of suspected cholera, the use of the various disinfectants, and the proper measures to secure sanitary cleansing of rooms, clothing, &c.

8. Accurate returns of the causes of all deaths and of every form of contagious disease occurring within the City limits, especially among United States troops stationed at the different posts in and around New-York.

9. The preparation of hospital furniture and supplies, and the selection of suitable buildings for temporary hospitals in various parts of the densely-populated districts of the City.

Though these measures have been executed during the past season to the full extent of the Board's power and means, the Committee are of the opinion that it should not relax its efforts in any particular. The tenement-houses have been twice inspected with great care since April, and every practicable improvement made in their condition, and though at the last inspection, completed in October, they were found in much better condition than in June, yet such is the tendency of their occupants to accumulate refuse and filth about their houses, and to neglect cleanliness, that it is important to immediately repeat the tenement-house inspection. In this reinspection especial care should be taken to secure the cleaning and disinfection of privies, the necessary lime washing, and the correction of all defective drains. The Board has from time to time urged upon the Street-cleaning Commission the pressing necessity of thorough and persistent cleaning of the streets, and the systematic removal of garbage, not only from the streets but from the City. But at no time have the streets received that cleaning which the public health so urgently demands, and today they are in a most dangerous state of uncleanliness. The garbage, which should be daily removed from the City, is collected at uncertain intervals, and deposited along the river fronts in newly-constructed docks, and on low grounds in various parts of the City. The Committee would urge upon the Board the importance of representing to the Street Cleaning Commission the necessity of both cleaning the streets and of keeping them clean, and collecting the garbage promptly and removing it from the City.

The markets have never been maintained in that state of cleanliness which the public health requires, and we recommend that the attention of the Controller, whose duty it is to superintend and provide for the cleaning of markets, be called to the immediate necessity of the most thorough cleaning of all the markets, and the regular removal of all refuse matters, dirt, filth, &c., therefrom. The removal of the cellar population to more healthful apartments above-ground should be continued, and the work completed at as early a period as practicable. As the contagious principle of cholera spreads rapidly in communities whose water-supply is tainted by house refuse and other kinds of filth, it is desirable that the chemist should repeat his analyses of the Croton water, and report the amount and nature of its impurities. Constant watchfulness should still be maintained by the Health Inspectors over all the emigrant, sailors' and vagrant lodging-houses, that the utmost cleanliness may be secured and every suspicious case of diarrhea may receive prompt attention. The circular previously issued to agents and officers of all vessels carrying emigrants between the northern ports of Europe, urging cleanliness, the prompt isolation and treatment of all cases of diarrhea, and the free use of proper disinfectants to the discharges, soiled clothing, &c., should be again issued and compliance therewith urgently requested. The medical history of the military posts in New-York shows that cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, and kindred diseases, have been brought within the City limits by the recruits taken from the vagrant population of other cities. The refusal of the Secretary of War to require returns to be made to this Department of the contagious and infectious diseases occurring among troops at posts within the City limits, and in the case of death, the cause or causes of such death, and to enforce needful and sanitary ordinances and regulations, leaves the Board powerless to protect the City against the introduction of cholera or other contagious, infectious, or pestilential diseases through this channel.

The provisions made for the immediate opening of hospitals, and the prompt care of the sick are complete, and do not require the further action of the Board. Finally, the Board should urge upon all classes of citizens the necessity of strict cleanliness within and around their homes. Every possible source of filth and foul air should be removed or remedied; drains emitting offensive odors to the house should be repaired; privies should be cleaned and repeatedly disinfected; house refuse should not be retained where it taints the air, &c., &c. In conclusion, the Committee would state, that the results of experience at home and abroad establish the fact that cholera is so little contagious, in the sense in which small-pox and scarlatina are commonly called contagious, that if reasonable care be taken where it is present, there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse or otherwise closely attend upon the sick. The same is true of communities, however large. Proper cleanliness within and around the homes of the people; air, water and food, untainted by foul and unhealthy impurities; isolation of the sick and complete and immediate destruction of the infective materials cast off by them, by disinfection, have proved effectual barriers against the spread of cholera.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be directed to cause a reinspection of the tenement-houses, commencing with the most densely-populated, and at least weekly inspections of all emigrant and sailors' boarding and lodging houses.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to communicate instructions to the agents and officers of steam-ships and emigrant vessels to the ports of Northern Europe, in regard to the sanitary care of persons sick with cholera, and the use of disinfectants.

Resolved, That those portions of the report relating to the condition of the streets and removal of garbage be referred to the Street Cleaning Commission; those parts relating to the repair and paving of streets be referred to the Department of Public Works, and those portions relating to the cleaning of markets to the Controller.

Resolved, That in the event of the failure of the proper persons to remove beyond the City limits all manure now lying on vacant lots on West Thirty-seventh and West Thirty-eighth streets, near the North River, and upon vacant lots on East Forty-fifth, East Forty-sixth and East Forty-seventh streets, near the East River, New-York, on or before Dec. 1, 1871, then, and in that case, that the City Sanitary Inspector be and he is hereby directed to cause the removal thereof without further delay.

After a short discussion the resolutions were adopted.

During the past week there were reported 36 cases of scarlet, 10 of typhoid and 5 of typhus fever, and 25 cases of small-pox. There were 413 deaths reported, being an increase of 9 over the previous week, and 9 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases produced 99 deaths; constitutional, 115; local, 167, developmental, 24, and violent causes 8. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 6 to 4, and those of scarlatina from 14 to 10. One death was ascribed to measles—the same as in the previous week—and 18 to diphtheria and croup together—an increase of 7. The mortality of whooping-cough rose from 12 to 16, that of typhus fever from 0 to 2, and that of typhoid fever from 7 to 8.

The Sanitary Inspector submitted a report calling attention to the increase in small-pox, and recommending that house to house vaccination be at once resumed. It was stated that there are yet 200,000 persons in the City unvaccinated, and that the people generally desire to be vaccinated by officers of the Board. It was recommended that eighteen additional Health Inspectors be appointed, and assigned to this duty, which recommendation was adopted, with the proviso that the pay of $125 each per month commence from the day they begin their labors. This was added because the Board has at present no funds, but President BOSWORTH stated that he had no doubt Deputy Controller GREEN was in good faith making every effort to supply the Board with necessary funds, and he believed the required means would soon be supplied.

A communication was received from Mr. HASWELL, Engineer of the Board, in which it is stated that the wooden pavements, as laid in this City, are an unsanitary element. It was suggested that they should be made of hard wood, so thoroughly dried as to prevent rapid decay. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Apportionment—Central Park Bonds—The Distribution of the Excise Fund—The Mayor and the Deputy Controller Can't See Things in the Same Light.

The Board of Apportionment met at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the members being present and the Mayor presiding.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, asking that immediate action be taken in regard to issuing stock for the use of the Department, and it was resolved to hold a special meeting for this purpose on Monday next.

The Mayor said that a communication from the Board of Coroners, asking for money for the use of the Board, had been sent in.

It was referred to the Controller.

The Mayor said that a majority of the Special Committee appointed to report on the distribution of the excise fund had prepared a report, based on a communication from Mr. JARVIS, in which was given a list of schools in which scholars are educated gratuitously, and the Committee had come to the conclusion that it would be well to distribute the excise fund to these schools, at the rate of $7 per head for each scholar or attendant. The Mayor further said that he would give his reasons for agreeing to the report, which was not signed by the Controller. It appears, he said, that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand scholars educated in these schools gratuitously, which schools resemble in many respects those known in London as Ragged Schools. The scholars are collected by individual exertions, and are such as would not be likely to attend our public schools. Many of them have no parents, and are mere waifs on the ocean of humanity. The managers of these schools give their services gratuitously, and the schools are dependent, to a large extent, on private subscriptions for their support. It is a fundamental principle of government, he said, to expend money in educating the children of the poor, and thus take away from them their proclivity to crime. There were, therefore, good reasons for making this distribution of the public money, looking at it either as a matter of political economy, or in a charitable point of view. This money, it must be remembered, was not raised by taxation, but was taken from the excise fund.

Deputy Controller GREEN said he could not come to the same conclusions as the majority of the Committee appeared to have arrived at. He then offered, as a substitute for the Committee's report, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The following-named institutions were established, and are conducted for purposes which may, in the sense evidently intended by the Legislature, be deemed charitable, providing, as they do, food, clothing, shelter, and protection for destitute and homeless children or afflicted adults, without reference to religious belief; many, if not all, of these institutions also being required to receive persons committed by Magistrates or other official authority; and

Whereas, These institutions are by special statutes of the Legislature each designated and authorized to receive from the City Treasury, out of taxation, a per capita or other allowance, upon which they have relied for the support of their numerous inmates, but which the Board of Apportionment failed to provide, having otherwise disposed of the entire sum raised by taxation for the present year; and as no money is in the City Treasury to meet these allowances, there is reason to apprehend that great embarrassment will ensue to these institutions, and much suffering to their inmates, unless some other means of providing for the immediate necessities of these institutions can be found; and

Whereas, This Board is, by chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871, directed to appropriate the excise moneys from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors for charitable purposes "as they may in each year determine from time to time as to objects, purposes and amounts;" and

Whereas, With a single exception, for which the appropriation now on hand is ample, no other charitable institution than those hereinafter mentioned, are entitled by law to receive moneys from the City Treasury; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That in order to supply the means necessary to sustain these institutions from the only source available to this Board, there is hereby appropriated from the excise moneys now on deposit, to the following-named institutions, the sum which they are respectively entitled to receive, as hereinafter stated, such sum to be paid over to the Treasurer or other financial officer of such institutions respectively, by the warrant of the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor:

1. New-York Juvenile Asylum, (laws of 1866, chap. 245,)	$11,398 33
2. Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, (laws of 1870, chap. 388; laws of 1871, chap. 583,)	6,746 00
3. The House of the Good Shepherd, (laws of 1867, chap. 409,)	12,377 25
4. The New-York Catholic Protectory, (laws of 1866, chap. 647; laws of 1867, chap. 428,)	44,303 25
5. The Children's Aid Society, (laws of 1865, chap. 70; laws of 1867, chap. 163; laws of 1871, chap. 180,)	20,000 00
6. The Nursery and Child's Hospital, (laws of 1866, chap. 650; laws of 1869, chap. 366,)	7,965 10
7. New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, (laws of 1863, chap. 325; laws of 1867, chap. 725,)	16,225 94
8. The New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, (laws of 1842, chap. 135,)	1,118 32
9. The State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, (laws of 1869, chap. 895,)	208 00
10. Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, (laws of 1863, chap. 325; laws of 1867, chap. 725; laws of 1870, chap. 180,)	3,258 28
Total	$123,600 47

The Mayor said these institutions are provided for by taxation, and doubtless will be this year by a Deficiency bill. Deficiency bills were very common, and he remembered that under the old régime the Park Commissioners usually got such a bill through the Legislature. If the claims of these institutions were audited, doubtless money could be raised on them at once. These institutions should be left to their legitimate means of obtaining money—taxation, and the other institutions should be kept distinct from them.

The Deputy Controller said many of the institutions named in his resolution had urgent need of money. They had expected to be provided for by taxation, and had not been.

The substitute was then put and lost, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. SWEENY offered a resolution that the balance of the excise fund not expended according to the terms of the Committee's report, should be divided pro rata among the institutions named in the Controller's resolution.

It was adopted.

The Controller remarked that the balance would be about $2,000 or $3,000.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. COMAN presiding, a resolution was presented forbidding trains on the Harlem Railroad to run, hereafter, at a greater speed than seven miles per hour, between Forty-second-street and the City limits. It was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Removals in the Bureau of Permits—Rumors of Resignations.

The following clerks and inspectors in the Bureau of Permits were removed yesterday: Robert Gamble, William Heffernan, John Will, Thomas Coman, Francis Sheridan, Wm. Seaman, John Bow, Thos. Wild, John H. Whitmore.

Mayor's Office.

GEORGE J. SMITH has been appointed a City Marshal in place of DANIEL KENNEDY, resigned. One or two of the Dock Commissioners have recently had long interviews with the Mayor, and it is rumored that the President of the Commission will soon place his resignation in the Mayor's hands.

Receipts of Taxes.

The sum of $276,970 10 was received for taxes yesterday. Checks for taxes dated 29th inst. can now be handed in.

More Money for the Departments.

The Controller has recently paid over $50,000 to the Department of Parks, $100,000 to the Board of Education for the erection of school buildings, and $50,000 to the Department of Docks.

The New Senator Elect of Georgia.

Of the latest United States Senator elected by the Legislature, Hon. THOMAS M. NORWOOD, of Savannah, who was chosen to that position on Tuesday, the Savannah *Republican* thus speaks:

"This result cannot fail to be gratifying to our citizens, and, indeed, to the numerous friends of Mr. NORWOOD throughout the State. Mr. NORWOOD, if we mistake not, is a native of Monroe County, though he has been a member of the Savannah Bar for many years. He is a man of fine legal and general attainments, a Conservative Democrat in his politics, and formerly an old line Whig, and will make a most safe and useful legislator. He represented this county, in part, in the Legislature, but never held any other public position, either State or Federal; he is, therefore, without disabilities, and will, no doubt, be promptly admitted to a seat. His personal character is without the slightest reproach—a qualification too little regarded in these days in making selections for office. We rejoice over his success, and feel quite sure the people of Georgia will never have cause to regret the selection.

Important Telegraph Litigation.

A suit to recover $100,000 from the American Telegraph Company for an alleged breach of contract, has been brought in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, by J. P. HUMESTON, inventor of the telegraphic depositor, who claims that the Company contracted to pay him a royalty for the use of his patent, which it failed to do. It is claimed by the defense that the machine was not as good as it was represented to be, and that the Company found that it could do more work at less expense with the Morse instrument. The suit is still in progress.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report of the Finance Committee—Appropriations Required for 1872.

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, by request of the Finance Committee. President SMITH occupied the chair.

The Committee on Finance presented a report of the appropriations required for the year 1872. The report states that in 1871 the lowest amount required for that year for school purposes was $2,796,500. The Board of Apportionment, last September, ascertained that they could only appropriate to this Board, under the Two per Cent. act, $2,209,838 46, leaving a balance due this Board of $586,661 54. The following is a statement of the school fund for the year 1872:

Amount from the State for 1871		$443,247 56
Equal amount from the City and county		443,247 56
One twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City and county	$1,076,249,473—	538,124 73
$10 per capita on the whole number taught during the year ending Oct. 1, 1871, as follows: In the Ward Schools	187,033	
Evening schools	21,561	
Normal College and schools	2,551	
Colored schools	2,061	
Total pupils	213,206	
At $10 per capita		$2,132,060 00
Total amount		$3,556,679 85

The following is the amount required to be raised by taxation:

For teachers in Ward schools	$1,690,000
For teachers in Normal College and schools	60,000
For teachers in evening schools	100,000
Janitors in Ward and primary schools	105,000
Superintendents, clerks, &c	70,000
Janitors	3,000
Books, maps, &c	145,000
Stationery for Normal College	12,000
Stationery for evening schools	10,000
Stationery for colored schools	2,100
Rents of school premises	50,000
Corporate schools, apportionment by the State	86,000
Fuel	88,000
Gas	20,000
Apparatus, printing, &c., for Normal College, &c	14,000
Printing and binding reports, advertising, &c	40,000
Furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging school buildings	251,000
Total	$2,787,100

Mr. WOOD said the Board of Apportionment had cut $586,000 from the appropriation for 1871. If, in addition to the amount now called for, $2,787,100, they did not get the arrears of $586,000, the business of the schools could not be carried on.

Mr. LEWIS said the Board of Apportionment did not object to their getting the full amount asked for, but at present they could only give $2,209,838 46.

Mr. WOOD said then apparently the Board of Apportionment did not object to giving the Department the money required, only they did not give it. The report was then adopted.

Mr. SANDS moved that the Clerk be instructed to prepare a tabular statemet of the two courses of studies lately presented to the Board. It would save the members much time and trouble in comparing the various amendments. The cost of printing would be very small.

Mr. JARVIS thought it would cost $200.

Mr. SANDS' motion was lost, and the Board then adjourned.

THE CORNELL CLAIM.

Argument on the Appeal before the Supreme Court General Term—The Decision Reserved.

It will be remembered that Judge SUTHERLAND at Special Term granted a mandamus directing the Court-house Commissioners to make requisition on the Controller to pay Messrs. CORNELL the balance of their account for iron-work supplied to the new Court-house, amounting to $34,725 48, and also directing the Controller on receipt of such requisition, to issue stock to pay the said amount. From this all parties appealed—the relator because the order to the Controller was not absolute, and the Controller and the Commissioners because any order at all was granted against them. These appeals were argued together, yesterday, before the General Term of the Supreme Court. The relator claimed that a peremptory writ should have been granted against the Controller, because, it being a fully audited claim, the Controller was bound to pay it in full on its first presentation in 1869, and had not shown that he had legally exhausted the $600,000 appropriation of that year; that the allegations, specific in their character, of excessive payments of bills not properly audited, called on the Controller for a more specific answer than he had made, if he wished to show to the Court that the fund of 1870 was legally exhausted.

In reply to this, the Corporation Counsel argued that the answer of no funds by the Controller was complete and sufficient. On the appeal of the Controller, he argued, that even if any moneys of the 1870 fund were in the Treasury he could not have paid them out on this claim because that act requires the payments to be made "on vouchers approved by the Commissioners." No such voucher had been offered. He had not, therefore, refused any legal demand, and a mandamus could not issue against him as to such demand. But neither the appropriation of 1870 nor that of 1871 were applicable to the payment of liabilities incurred previous to the creation of the Commissioners. The Legislature in 1870 provided in another way for the payment of past liabilities, and the relator should have applied for payment under that provision.

The Commissioners claim that the order is wrong in directing the Controller to pay the relator his bill instead of them. Under the act of 1870 he was to pay money on their vouchers, but under the act of 1871 he was to pay all moneys to the Commissioners, and they were to pay all bills. Unless the account had been submitted to and audited by them they could not be compelled to pay it. It did not matter that it had been audited by the Supervisors. The Commissioners are not the successors in office of the Board of Supervisors, but an independent creation, and, under the act of 1870, money could only be paid on vouchers approved by them; under the act of 1871, such sum was to be paid to them as they may deem necessary; in each case implying discretion and judgment in them. They were appointed to "complete" the building, and the means given them for that purpose.

In reply the relator claims that it could not have been the intention of the Legislature not to provide for the payment of debts contracted about the same subject. The acts of 1868 and 1869 were equally for the "completion" of the new Court-house. The Controller and Commissioners had practically interpreted the law as allowing them to pay out of these appropriations past liability, and there were decisions of the Courts to the same effect. The provision of the interim Board alluded to by the other side did not apply to liabilities to be paid out of special appropriations.

The Court reserved its decision.

Fire at the Grand Opera-House.

The rumor which prevailed in the City yesterday that the Grand Opera-house was burned, originated from the fact of a fire occurring in the printing-office of the Erie Railway Company, in the basement of the Grand Opera-house. The fire was extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

The Reform Movement Among the Germans.

The New-York *Staats-Zeitung* is urging the immediate organization of German citizens' associations in each Assembly District for the purpose of keeping up the reform movement, and to systematize the efforts of those engaged in it. "The special object," it says, "it is hardly necessary to explain—the reorganization of our City Government. By the late election only the preliminaries of such a reorganization have been effected. The next object is, first, to procure a charter by which an honest and independent City Government is guaranteed, so far as chartered rights can furnish guarantees; second, the election of officers under the new charter, whose personal character will bring into practice the theories of the new system. The one is as important as the other. No system will ultimately avail against abuse if not applied in the right direction, and the most honest men will be unable to prevent abuse if their action is not based on the right system."

The Germans of the Twenty-first Ward—A Permanent Organization to be Formed.

The Germans were the first branch in the Democratic Party to believe the charges of fraud and corruption made by the TIMES against the leaders of Tammany Hall and the first to take public action concerning these charges by placing themselves as antagonists to the Ring power. One of the foremost men in this work was Mr. DAVID M. KOEHLER, a wealthy property-owner and brewer in the Twenty-first Ward; his labor and his money were freely distributed without stint or remuneration, his earnest desire for reform was everywhere acknowledged and appreciated, and he became so popular that the Germans insisted upon his being President of every German Club in the Ward to push on the good work. Mr. KOEHLER was instrumental in obtaining the support of the Germans in the Ward for JAMES O'BRIEN. The newly-elected Senator was loud in his praise of Mr. KOEHLER's indefatigability and sterling integrity; and has freely expressed his gratitude to him. The Germans, who, previous to the election, formed temporary clubs throughout this large Ward, have now united for a permanent organization, and will hold a large meeting this evening to perfect the organization. DAVID M. KOEHLER is the moving spirit in this as well as in the Clubs formed previous to the election, assisted by Dr. Shultz, Fred. Neman, L. Bernstein, Thomas Baer, Frederick Gieckner, C. H. Sonemith, Dr. C. Netty, Christian Schwarzwalder, Fred. Shieck, Mr. Fogel and some 600 others. The desire is to form a permanent organization, which will join hands with other German Ward organizations in reforming the entire government of the City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 16: Nos. 367, 360, 379, 356, 380, 383, 386, 387.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.
258—Wagstaff vs. Bartlett.
100—The People ex rel. Parsons vs. Keller.
132—Bloomer vs. Sturgis.
134—In re Morgan vs. Morgan.
135—In re Morgan vs. Ely.
136—In re Morgan vs. Trustee of Morgan.
137—In re Morgan vs. Trustee of Robbins.
138—McConnell vs. Pyne.
139—Barnard vs. Campbell.
140—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.
141—White vs. McLean.
142—Mullins vs. Pnce.
144—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Nat. B'k of North America.
145—Tubbs vs. Lynch.
146—Gardiner vs. Haxall.
147—Kirtland vs. Schanck.
148—Barney vs. Burstenbinder.
149—Michel vs. Stetson, Jr.
150—Bacon vs. Gillman.
151—Holloway vs. Stephens.
152—Fenholz vs. Ross.
153—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
154—Same vs. Same.
155—Sherman vs. Parish.
156—Roberts vs. Berdell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
—Teller vs. Routh.
337—N.Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co. vs. T. Flynn et al.
211 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
199½ (R. C.)—Winch vs. Mayor, &c., N. Y.
151 (R.C.)—Jaffrey et al vs. Liv., N. Y. & Phila. S. S. Co.
109¼—Clancey vs. Byrne.
431—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
147 (R. C.)—Voight vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
13—Jahn, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
563—Hall et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1022—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
325½ (R.C.)—Murphy et al. vs. Haxwell.
169—Tellman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
429—Conits et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
473—Lindmeyer et al. vs. N. Y. & Prov. S. S. Co.
477—Home Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
479—Marvin vs. Meyer.
481—New-Hartford Manf. Co. vs. Hud. River R. R. Co.
483—Burger vs. Harris.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
98—Edey vs. Persch.
118—In re Walker vs. Smith.
139—Stevens vs. Pringle.
179—Meyer vs. Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1645—Duncan vs. Berlin.
753—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Nat. Mer. Bkg. Ass'n.
665—Taylor vs. Perrin.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
1211—Duncan vs. American Fertilizing Co.
1233—Creed vs. Mut. Prot. Life Ass. Society.
1235—Jenkins vs. Donan.
1537—Young vs. Bamford.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett.
843—Picher vs. Levy.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
1091—Duvall vs. St. James' Evan. Church.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool & Gt. West'n S. Co.
1151—Irvine vs. Macv.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A.M.

Set-down Causes.

Nos.
944—Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.
1028—King vs. Wolff.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
1047—Ottman vs. Smith.
465—Freidman et al vs. Hirsch.
427—Geoghegan vs. Brennegan.
1103—Burns vs. The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co.
969—Carvallo vs. Buckley.
972—Same vs. Same.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
192—Pike vs. Gershym.
514—Horn vs. Carmon, Jr.
172—Wood vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
1110—Clarin vs. Thurber.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
946—Honegsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
947—Same vs. Same.
1045—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1064—West vs. Curry.
1057—Rowland vs. Brewster.
1100—Jackson vs. Raymond.
1101—Crandal vs. Hawkins.
1102—Same vs. Same.
1049—Bantell vs. Central R.R. of New-Jersey
1054—Wilson vs. Olmstead.
1062—Dudley vs. Bellamy.
314½—Duncker vs. Hartfelder.
1104—Olney vs. Cragin.
1106—Allen vs. Moffat.
1108—Whitney vs. Denker.
1063—Middleton vs. Andrews.
1109—Derrickson vs. McGuire.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
138—Brown vs. Hertz.
147—Kennedy vs. Young.
153—Endres vs. Seebald.
136—Mickles vs. Florida Improvement Co.
99—Ayer vs. Rushton.
20—Dudley vs. The Mayor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6810—Kiley vs. Brennan.
6512—Buckholz vs. Mertling.
6723—Schnabel vs. Raubitschek.
6240—Ribon vs. Meyers.
6634—Jones vs. Snyder Manufacturing Co.
6750—Hartman vs. Frohlich.
6805—Arnold vs. Ashfield.
6923—Emmertz vs. Donnelly.
7026—Llara vs. House.
7106—Noyes vs. Bates.
7141—Kohn vs. Goldsmith.
7162—Dillon vs. Darby.
7163—Same vs. Same.
7164—Same vs. Same.
7726—Craft vs. Duffy.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
7328—Gross. vs. Christ.
6919—McMahon vs. Bailey.
7020—Barnes vs. Steinurtz.
6577—Ehrnfeld vs. Wise.
7185—Denny vs. Malley.
6854—Froelich vs. Berge.
6969—Capillo vs. Bentel.
7225—Hoyer vs. Henriques.
7229—Tillinghast vs. Manly.
6886—Gillies vs. Jones.
7364—Laner vs. Rabb.
7353—Nelson vs. O'Brien.
6926—Marsellis vs. Anker.
7116—Kurtz vs. Hilton.
7264—Meyers vs. Sweeney.
6696—Legrave vs. Dodd.
6916—Nichols vs. Brien.
7183—Haas vs. Mace.
7247½—Richler vs. Ittman.
7236—Wernze vs. Steinmetz
7228—Newell vs. Mackenzie
7350—Peiser vs. Cong'n B. C. W. Hadiska.
7222—Journeymen Printers' Co-op. Assn. vs. Kuyler.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
6656—Holyoke Warp-mill vs. Freund.
6946—Disosway vs. Steele.
7849—Voorhees vs. Burns.
7974—Tice vs. Winters.
7916—Gibbs vs. Campbell.
7497—Morgan vs. Price.
7498—Whytal vs. Shaw.
7513—Rose vs. Copcutt.
7627—Wagner vs. Weber.
7709—Newton vs. Mandeville.
7957—Homann vs. Nye.
7976—Schreiber vs. Messer.
7977—Anderson vs. Knox.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Arthur X. Breed; forgery and false pretenses.
2—The People vs. Lippman Louis; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Bernard Smith; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Bernard Lunny; larceny from the person.
5—The People vs. Dennis Leary; petit larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. George Sullivan; petit larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. David Walsh; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. James O'Keefe; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. Charles Schoenwald; receiving stolen goods.
10—The People vs. Frank Rooner; false pretenses.
11—The People vs. Patrick Walsh; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 15.

By Judge Brady.

James Rogers *vs.* Henry Dudley, &c.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 15.

By Judge Loew.

Pratt *vs.* Pratt, Read & Co.; motion granted; memorandum for counsel.

Roberts *vs.* Newhouse; application granted.

Harrison *vs.* Given; motion for leave to serve supplemental answer granted without costs.

Woodward *vs.* Taylor; motion to open default granted upon paying $10 costs, and filing an undertaking with sufficient surety conditional to pay any judgment that may be recovered against the defendant in this action.

Ladd *vs.* The Hamilton Wadding Company; motion to place cause on short calendar denied without costs.

Ewing *vs.* Salomon; motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 234.—*United States vs. Kimball.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The petitioners claim about $7,000 for damage to their bark, *Annie Kimball*, while in Government employ, and about $5,000 for loss of time of the bark caused by demurrage during fifty-six days at the rate of $100 per day. In April, 1865, the Quartermaster's Department shipped on the bark a cargo of coal, to be transported from Philadelphia to Port Royal, the master signing a bill of lading contracting to deliver at the place of destination for $6 25 per ton, stipulating for demurrage at the rate mentioned, after twenty-one days allowed for discharging. Arriving at Port Royal, the Quartermaster there refused to receive the freight, and ordered the master to proceed to Key West. This the master refused to do, and notified the Quartermaster there that he would hold him for damages if the order was enforced. Subsequently the order was enforced by a threat to take the master off the vessel and put another in charge. The master then protested that there was not enough water on the bar at that time, but the Quartermaster had the bark taken in tow by a Government tug, and in the attempt to get her over the bar struck violently, sprung aleak, and had to turn back upon the beach to save her from foundering. The bark was subsequently detained because her freight was not discharged, and afterward, while undergoing repair. The Government paid the freight due under the bill of lading, but refused the balance of the claim. On these facts the Court below gave judgment for the petitioners for $12,904, and the Government appealed, contending that by a marginal clause on the bill of lading, which was to be construed as a part of the contract, the master was required to proceed to Key West if so directed by the Quartermaster at Port Royal. Consequently the delay in getting away from the latter place was the fault of the master. It is also contended that the stranding of the bark was a peril of the sea, and the injury is one which must be borne by the owners of the vessel. But if the contract of affreightment did not require the master to comply with the directions of the Quartermaster at Port Royal, then it follows that the action of the Government was tortuous, and no action can be maintained in the Court of Claims; or else it was an appropriation of the vessel for the military service of the Government, and therefore taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims by the act of July 4, 1864.

Messrs. Chapman, Peck & Durant for the petitioners; Messrs. Bristow & Hall for the Government.

No. 235.—*United States vs. Tarble.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—In this case the son of petitioner, being under eighteen years of age, was enlisted in the army without the consent of his parents, and was discharged by a Court Commissioner for Dane County, Wisconsin. The Government contend here that neither the Commissioner acting nor any other judicial officer of the State had authority to issue the writ of habeas corpus; that only the Federal Courts have authority to release persons illegally imprisoned by the United States. The recruit was a regularly enlisted soldier, duly mustered into the service, and was then under charge of desertion, and awaiting trial by the military authorities. The case, United States vs. Booth, 21 Howard, is the authority for the point made by the Government.

B. H. Bristow, for the United States.

No. 237.—*United States vs. Wynderse et al., Survivors, &c.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This is an action of debt brought by the Government against the defendants and one Goodwin, now deceased, as principal and sureties on a distiller's bond, given under the thirty-ninth section of the Internal Revenue law of 1862, the condition of which was that Goodwin should faithfully conform to all the provisions of the act mentioned. Both sections of the act being violated, this action was brought, and the Court divided in opinion on the question "whether or no the condition of the bond so far departs from the requirements of the act of Congress as to render it void." The case is the same as that of United States *vs.* Hodson, (10 Wall 395,) decided last Winter, and then reported.

B. H. Bristow and C. H. Hill for the Government.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—NOV. 15.

Before Chief-Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

Maria Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger.—This was an appeal from an order made at Special Term directing the payment by defendant to plaintiff of $1,118 alimony. The points in the argument were chiefly as to the amount of property owned by defendant, and his consequent ability to pay the amount of alimony ordered or not. For plaintiff it is claimed he is worth some $60,000, while on the part of defendant it was claimed he was not worth one-third of that amount. Decision reserved.

Henry Morrison for plaintiff; James M. Smith for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,200 U.S. 6s, '81,R.,c.115⅜	$10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...113¼
35,000 do.........116	2,500 U.S.5-20 C., '67,c.114⅛
1,250 U. S.5-20 C.,'62,s.111	7,500 do.........c.114⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅞	10,000 do.........s3.114⅛
5,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114⅛	15,000 do.........114⅛
25,000 do.........s3.114⅛	21,000 do.........114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Def..... 28¼	150 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 92⅛
2,500 N. C. 6s, Old Bs. 38¼	300 do...bet. call. 92⅜
10,000 do..bet. call. 38¼	100 do......... 92⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, new... 19⅛	200 Reading.........111
2,000 S. C.6s,new,Jan. & July......... 29¼	200 do...bet. call.110⅞
5,000 do......... 29⅛	2200 do......... b3.111
9,000 Missouri 6s..... 98	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 88⅛
6,000 S. Y. S. B. L. C.109	300 do......... 88⅛
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 90¼	22 Mich. Cen.........122⅛
1,000 Cen. Pa. G. Bs..103	7 Illinois Cen.........133
2,000 Union Pa.-1st... 89⅜	420 Clev. & Pitts.........125⅛
10,000 do......... 89¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 90¾
2,000 U. P. 7s,L. G. B. 78¼	100 do......... 91
4,000 C. & R. I.&P.7s.101⅛	10 N. J. Cen.........107⅛
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bs..100⅛	200 do.........108
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 95⅜	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.102¾
1,500 C. P. & Ash.. n. 91¼	100 C., C., C. & Ind... 85¼
10 Corn Ex. Bank....123	10 do......... 85¾
5 Continental Bank. 96	20 do...bet. call. 86
10 Cen. Nat. Bank...106	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 78¼
10 Fourth Nat. Bank.109	100 do...bet. call. 78¼
20 N. J. C. L. & I. Co. 70	200 do......... 78⅜
40 do...bet. call. 70	500 do......... 78⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co.... 20¼	140 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96
300 do...bet. call. 21¼	100 Del., L. & W.........108⅛
200 Mariposa Pf....... 2	100 do.........108⅝
400 Pa.M.S. S. Co.b. c. 48¼	500 B., H. & Erie...... 2
300 do......... 48⅛	10 Ohio & M. Pf...... 77
500 W. U. Tel.....b c. 68⅜	300 Han. & St. J...... 58¼
500 do......... 68⅛	100 C., C. & Ind. C.... 18⅜
300 do......... 68⅜	100 do......... 18⅝
100 Un. Pac.....b. c. 25¼	200 do......... 19
	200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 68⅛

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The whole amount of United States 5-20s offered at the Treasury today was $1,397,600, all above the price of Gold, except $21,000, which amount was accepted. It now seems probable that most of the 5-20s will advance steadily above the price of Gold, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon have to call in, for redemption at par in Gold, a further sum of the Registered Stock of 1862 (or the Coupon Bonds) to supply his Sinking Fund wants. He has the alternative, we believe under the Act of February, 1862, of purchasing the 5 ₱ cent. Stocks of the United States for the Sinking Fund, if deemed more advantageous to the Fund than the 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s—at least to the extent of equalizing the proportions of each held for the Fund. And to this alternative the Secretary may possibly resort, because of the 90 days' notice and delay in calling in the 6 ₱ cents.

The 5-20s of 1867 were again conspicuously firm and scarce in the open market today, and all descriptions of the 5-20s in demand. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and the 5 ₱ cents and 10-40s, are also firm.

There was no formal session of the Stock Exchange Board this forenoon, on account of the funeral of the late Mr. HERRICK. At the Afternoon Board the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were active, and additional signs were offered of a general Bull movement on the market. The demand was more general than yesterday for the New-York and Western Roads, embracing New-York Central, Lake Shore, the North-wests, St. Paul Preferred, Union Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island. There was also a large demand for Reading, the price advancing to 111 ₱ cent., and the stock scarce for delivery. There is also a scarcity of the North-west Preferred Stock for delivery, and it is estimated that Holland and Germany now hold $15,000,000 or 150,000 shares of the whole Preferred Capital of $20,000,000. Of the Common Stock, a German-American party were large buyers during and after the Chicago panic in October, (supposed on speculation only,) and Mr. DREW is reputed the next largest holder. The St. Paul Preferred Stock was in demand today, and there seems to be an increasing confidence in the ability of the Company to pay the usual annual Preferred Dividend of 7 ₱ cent. in February. There is less doing in the Common Stock. Both have measurably lost their old popularity as "speculatives" on the Street, for reasons which it would be unprofitable to discuss, but this feeling has nothing to do with the net traffic of the Road, which is believed to be equal, this year, to the Interest on the Debt and the 7 ₱ cent. pledged to the Preferred Stockholders.

The depression in the South Carolina Bonds continues, and sales were made this Afternoon at 29¼@29½ ₱ cent. The other Southern State Bonds were quiet.

The Pacific Mortgages are again in demand; further sales of Unions at 89¾ ₱ cent., and of Centrals at 103 ₱ cent.

Western Telegraph Stock was again a feature in the market. The sales ran up to 68½ ₱ cent., and without bringing out much Stock. Pacific Mail sold up to 48½ ₱ cent.

The sales of Gold throughout the day were mostly at 111½ ₱ cent. The business in the Gold Room is moderate and free from speculative interest.

Exchange on London was advanced this morning to 109 ₱ cent. by the leading drawers, but sales were made, from second hands, of Bills previously purchased at lower figures, at 108¾ ₱ cent., less a sixteenth brokerage. The market closed quiet for Thursday's steamer.

No alteration was perceptible in the rates or supply of Money today. The Brokers pay 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loan, with exceptions as cheap as 5 ₱ cent. where balances are left with the leading houses.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night; The South Carolina Bonds recovered to 30¼@31 ₱ cent. There was less spirit in the Railroads and Western Telegraph in the Hall of the Exchange, but no pressure to sell. The Public Funds left off firm on the 4½ P. M. London quotations. The Stocks of the New-Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads, closed firm. Central Pacific first mortgages left off 103@103½ ₱ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	111½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92	92½
N. Y. C. & Hud. Debt Ctfs	87½	87¾
Reading	110½	110½
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	102¾
North-west Common	61	61½
North-west Preferred	90½	90½
Pacific Mail	47¾	47½
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	78½
St. Paul Common	56½	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi	39½	40¾
Toledo and Wabash	62¾	63
Western Telegraph	67	68½
Erie	31½	31¾
Union Pacific	24¾	25½
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	86	86
Lake Shore, Scrip	79½	80½

Market closed strong and active.

The following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business. Sales of the 5-20s of 1868 were made at 115 ₱ cent.

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....116	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....117⅛	5-20 reg., '67.........114⅛
5-20 reg., '62.........111⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........114⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........111⅛	5-20 reg.. '68.........114⅛
5-20 reg., '64.........111⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........115
5-20 coup., '64.........111⅛	10-40 reg.........109⅛
5-20 reg., '65.........111⅛	10-40 coup.........110
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛	6s Currency.........113¼
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65.....114⅛	

The following were the closing quotations for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Del. & Hud. Canal....120¾	Mar. Min. Pf....... 1⅜
American Coal....... 45	Mar. Trustee Ct'fs.... 22
Canton Co. Balt....... 70	Adams Express....... 86¼
Con. Coal of Md....... 41¼	W.-F. Express....... 54
West Un. Tel....... 68⅜	W.-F. Express Scrip. 2
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 20¾	Am. M. U. Express.... 58⅛
Quicksilver Mim. Pf. 26¾	United States Ex.... 57⅛
Mar. Min. Co........ 1	Pacific Mail....... 47⅛

We understand that some of our shipping merchants are preparing their claims against the British Government, to be presented to the Geneva Commission, for return of the War premiums which they paid in 1863-64 after the escape of the pirate *Alabama* from the port of Liverpool. The papers for about $1,000,000 of such claims have already been put in form. If allowed, the question may come up as to how far, if at all, the claims of the Underwriters, under the Washington Treaty, are to be taxed for these War premiums received.

The Free Trade Leaguers who have been talking much and writing more about the "highly protective" and "prohibitive" duties upon British manufactures, may be surprised to learn from the following figures (English authority) something of the rapid increase in the importation of several classes of these goods, such as Cotton and Woolen fabrics, under the existing Tariff. They must at least acknowledge that it seems to be a pretty fair Tariff "for revenue":

Exports of manufactured goods (according to DU FAY'S Circular) from the United Kingdom to the United States for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1871, as compared with the same period in 1869 and 1870:

	1869. Yards.	1870. Yards.	1871. Yards.
Cotton piece goods of all kinds	84,056,616	85,672,175	107,408,472
Woolen cloths of all kinds	2,280,144	2,887,767	4,591,215
Worsted stuffs	57,019,949	54,778,641	72,557,719
Carpets	4,503,903	4,449,769	5,528,288

We have learned, at the Treasury, that the increase in Iron and Iron fabrics is quite as remarkable.

It is announced today that Mr. HENRY N. SMITH, formerly of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., has been made President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, and that Mr. GOULD goes into the Direction. Mr. B. F. CARVER is made Vice-President.

The Pacific Mail passes into the hands of the Wall-street party recently operating in the Stock. At the election today the Old Board were voted out, and Mr. J. P. STOCKWELL, of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, made President in place of Mr. ALLEN MCLEAN. His colleagues in the New Administration are nearly all Stock Exchange people, Messrs. Henry Clews, C. J. Osborn, James Smith, H. H. Baxter, LeGrand Lockwood, E. C. Taylor, A. Masterton, (of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank,) and W. Billings. Mr. MCLEAN gives place to his successor, after an honorable service of twelve or fifteen years in the concern, during which the good fortunes and vicissitudes of the Stock have been marked by as high a figure as 280 ₱ cent., and as low (since the Pacific Roads were opened,) as 32 ₱ cent. What the new party will "do with it" remains to be seen. They come into cash means, as noted yesterday, amounting to $3,000,000 of steamship property, dock property, coals, &c., valued nominally at $14,000,000.

It is rumored on the Street that the Viaduct Railroad scheme will soon be formally surrendered, and that a number of the Capitalists named as Directors last Summer, and in no other way connected with Mr. HILTON or the Tammany people, will favor the Central Underground Broadway Road, whose charter has not yet been brought into practical use. The story goes so far as to name Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON as President and Mr. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN as Treasurer of the Underground Corporation.

The latest telegrams from Londod this afternoon indicate, by the stiff figures for the English and American Funds that the Bank of England will to-morrow reduce its rate of discount. The present rate is 5 ₱ cent., but for a week or more past the price of Money in the open market in London has ranged 3@3½ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

Gold receipts	$629,890 56
Gold payments	220,939 08
Gold balance	66,400,725 31
Currency receipts	755,952 57
Currency payments	171,427 88
Currency balance	7,017,674 27
Customs	462,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	130	
Pennsylvania Central	58	58⅛
Reading	110⅝	110⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	46	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	39⅝	
Lehigh Navigation	35	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits its completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now offering

7.30 NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS

At par and accrued interest in currency.

With their

AMPLE SECURITY AND HIGH RATE OF INTEREST

there is no investment accessible to the people which is more

PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country; or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 91½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ CONVERSION OF 5-20s AND OTHER HIGH-PRICED BONDS IS BEING RAPIDLY MADE INTO FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITIES, WHOSE RATE OF INTEREST DOES NOT SEEM TO COMPROMISE THE SAFETY OF THE PRINCIPAL.

NO BONDS IN THE MARKET PRESENT GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO ALL SEEKING ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENTS THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE JOINT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG TRUNK RAILROAD LINE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—PAMPHLETS, MAPS, &c.—APPLY TO

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.,

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, New-York,

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston,

FAIRBANKS & EWING, No. 715 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.........10	Moss, bales.........96
Broom-corn, bales.........8	Spirits Turp., bbls.........192
Bees-wax, pks.........2	Crude Turp., bbls.........27
Cotton, bales.........4,466	Resin, bbls.........2,872
Cotton-seed, Oil,bbls.........98	Oil-cake, pks.........105
Dried Fruit, pks.........283	Pork, pks.........36
Eggs, bbls.........1,150	Beef, pks.........1,227
Flour, bbls.........9,617	Cut-meats, pks.........648
Wheat, bushels.........104,868	Lard, pks.........988
Corn, bushels.........58,440	Stearine, pks.........28
Oats, bushels.........32,075	Butter, pks.........4,491
Rye, bushels.........31,000	Cheese, pks.........5,860
Barley, bushels.........9,000	Tallow, pks.........485
Grass-seed, bushels.........2,976	Pea-nuts, bushels.........349
Beans, bbls.........186	Rice, pks.........115
Peas, bushels.........1,260	Starch, boxes.........1,335
Corn-meal, bags.........480	Tobacco, hhds.........165
Hops, bales.........63	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.........497
Hides, No.........254	Whisky, bbls.........230
Leather, sides.........4,656	Wool, bales.........91

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Excelsior*, for Liverpool—58 bbls. Tallow, 1 Carriage, 26,523 bushels Corn, 7,435 bushels Wheat, 200 tcs. Beef, 1,239 bales Cotton, 35 casks White Lead, 5 tons Bones, 4,500 Staves.

By the ship *Jessore*, for Havre—2,200 bbls. Naphtha, 4,453 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Tyro*, for Bremen—5,740 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Lizzie Zittlosen*, for Hamburg—1,855 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Annie Ada*, for Bilboa—1,467 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 4,000 Staves.

By the schr. *I. S. McLellan*, for Barbados—1,200 Shooks, 48 bbls. Pork, 150 bbls. Beef, 500 bushels Oats, 400 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 300 bushels Corn, 100 boxes Cheese, 425 bushels Peas, 40 Mules.

By the brig *Morning Light*, for Demerara—1,000 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 250 bbls. Pilot Bread, 25 bbls. Peas, 200 bushels Corn, 100 boxes Cheese, 300 Shooks, 10,000 lbs. Lard, 187 bbls. Pork, 150 bbls. Beef, 20 tcs. Ham, 100 boxes Kerosene, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 50 cases Matches.

By the bark *E. Schulz*, for Aspinwall—828 tons Coal.

By the schooner *S. C. Noyes*, for Mayaguez—800 Shooks and Headings, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bbls. Onions, 2,500 lbs. Lard.

By the brig *Flora*, for Rio Grande—33 pks. Lamps, 20 cases Flannels, 12,028 lbs. Lard, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 9 cases Tacks, 35 cases Chairs, 20 cases Lobsters, 10 cases Salmon, 35,000 feet Lumber, 31 cases Clocks, 500 bbls. Resin, 4 tcs. Hams, 10 cases Biscuit, 40 boxes Cheese, 50 pks. Brooms, 132 pks. Pails 50 nests Tubs, 14 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 50 cases Oysters.

And from Philadelphia, for London, by the ship *Crown Prince*, 304,084½ gallons Refined Petroleum....

And for Antwerp, by the bark *Northern Queen*, 252,421 gallons Refined do.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been offered less freely and quoted at 33½c.@34½c. ₱ lb., but has been inactive.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after and quoted firm, including common Pale at $6@$6 50; North River, $9 25@$10; Jersey, $8 25@$9; Croton, $12@$15 by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in some demand at the late advance.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate request at $1 75 for Rosendale, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in less request at drooping prices, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do., House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been very dull and more or less nominal; 783 bags Ceylon, damaged, were sold at auction at 17½c.@20½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fairly active movement for early delivery, but with freer offerings and less satisfactory closing advices from Liverpool, prices have favored purchasers; sales, 5,405 bales, including 2,982 bales to shippers, 1,314 bales to spinners, 49 bales to speculators, and 700 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a moderate movement at a shade easier figures; sales, 10,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 200 bales at 18 3-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18¼c.; January, 500 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c.; February, 200 bales at 18¾c., 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 600 bales at 18¾c.; March, 200 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19c.; May, 200 bales at 19⅝c. And today for November, 600 bales at 18 3-16c.; December, 700 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 9-32c., 100 at 18¼c., 600 bales at 18 5-16c.; January, 900 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 2,000 bales at 18½c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅝c.; March, 400 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales free on board, Charleston or Savannah, at 17⅝c., L. E. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin were as follows: November, 18.28c.; December, 18.38c.; January, 18.59c., February, 18.76c.; March, 19 1-16c.; April, 19.24c. The receipts at this port today were 4,466 bales, including 604 per rail. 1,440 bales from Charleston, 72 bales from Baltimore, 403 bales from Wilmington, and 1,947 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 13,300 bales, and thus far this week 64,474 bales, against 64,461 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 634,388 bales, against 739,325 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅜	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	18
Low Middling	18¼	18⅜	18¾	19
Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜
Good Middling	19⅛	19⅜	20¼	20½

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have met with a moderate call, as a rule, within the previous range of quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

FEATHERS—Have been in light request at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly brisker, and quoted firmer. The demand has been mainly for Superfines, the better grades of shipping Extras, and the more desirable trade and family Extras. The offerings have been lighter, and holders much more confident in their views. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,400 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90 for lines; very good to fancy at $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 975 bbls., at $7@$8 05 for ordinary to very good, and $8 05@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request and firm at $4 25@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in demand at $3 60@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand and quoted firmer, with the main call for No. 2 Spring, in good part in store and on speculative account; but the later dealings showed less buoyancy, with the advantage in favor of purchasers. The export inquiry has been on a moderate scale, checked in part by the stronger temper of the ocean freight market. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels, all told, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 57@$1 66, chiefly at $1 58@$1 62 for ordinary to good Red, and $1 64 for Amber do., the latter in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 58@$1 60, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 53@$1 54 for Chicago, afloat and in store, with $1 55 reported bid for strictly prime Milwaukee, afloat; inferior Spring at $1 25; White Genesee chiefly at $1 70@$1 74; Red and Amber do., $1 58@$1 65; Amber Southern, in store, at $1 60, ₱ bushel. At the close, No. 2 Chicago Spring was quoted at $1 53, afloat, for average samples.... Corn has been moderately dealt in at about previous figures for lots afloat, and a shade stronger prices for prime, in store, the market closing rather easier for parcels, afloat. Yellow Corn was held with confidence, on a light supply, but was quiet. White Corn inactive and nominal, having been held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 80c.@80½c. for good prime boat-loads, afloat; 79c. for prime do., in store; 78c.@79c. for new do.; 80c.@82½c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 83c.@92c. (nominally) for White Western, in store and afloat.... Rye has been offered less freely and has been in some request, at firm prices; small lots of Western were sold at 89c.@90c. ₱ bushel.... Barley has been in active demand, and desirable lots have been quoted much dearer, on reduced offerings; sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,500 bushels prime to choice Canada West at $1 12@$1 13, afloat; 9,700 bushels do. at $1 09@$1 10, in store; 15,000 bushels Western, in store, at 90c.... Barley Malt has been in some request and quoted about steady, with sales reported of 3,000 bushels old Canada West at $1 10.... Oats have been in fair demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 52,500 bushels at 53½c.@53¾c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52c.@52½c. for straight do., in store; 49c.@52c. for Black; 54c.@56c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

HIDES—The trade call for desirable lots is more satisfactory, and prices are quoted firm, with moderate offerings of stock.

LEATHER—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for Sole within our previous range.

LUMBER—Has been held with confidence, on a moderate offering of desirable stock and a fair demand.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately sought after; desirable lots of New-Orleans have been quoted firm; other kinds irregular and more or less nominal; sales, 183 hhds. St. Croix, on private terms; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.@45c.; 30 hhds. Demerara at 33c.; 185 bbls. old crop New-Orleans at 53c.@58c.; and 20 bbls. new crop do. at 68c.@69c. ₱ gallon. We quote Porto Rico at from 33c.@46c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@25c. for old, and 22c.@37c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c.; and New-Orleans, 35c.@58c. for old, and 60c.@71c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm on the basis of $4 75@$4 87½ for straight, but has been comparatively dull; sales 1,200 bbls. Strained at $4 75; and 400 bbls. Pale at $8@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar has been in demand at steady rates.... Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after and quoted steady on the basis of 67½c.@68c. for merchantable; sales 250 bbls., in shipping order, at 68½c.; also 170 bbls. merchantable in lots, at 67c.@67½c.@68c. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@68c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 65@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crushers quote Linseed, in casks, at 75c.@76c. ₱ gallon, on a moderate jobbing business. We hear, however, of sales of 2,500 gallons for this month and 2,500 gallons for next month's delivery, at 73c. ₱ gallon. Of Crude Whale sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Northern at 75c., and 300 bbls. fine South Sea at 75c. ₱ gallon. Market otherwise essentially unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been depressed and lower, with freer offerings noted, and a moderate export call at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported here since our last of 1,200 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 22c.; 1,600 bbls. do., November, at 22¼c.; and 5,000 bbls. do., first half of December delivery, to suit vessel, at 22¼c. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, December delivery, at 22¼c. ₱ gallon.... Crude Oil, in bulk, has been quiet, on the basis of 13c. for early delivery.... Shipping Crude continues in light demand, on the basis of 17c.@17¼c. here, and about 17c. at Philadelphia.... Naphtha has been inactive at from 10½c.@11½c. for Western and City, in shipping order, but is inactive.... The Creek quotations show a tame and rather weak market, on the basis of $4 05 for Upper, and $4 25 for Lower Road deliveries. The Titusville *Herald* makes the average daily production in October, 17,092 bbls., or 44 bbls. ₱ day more than in September, and the stock at the close of October, 7,968 bbls. more than at the close of September.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly, and has been quoted somewhat stronger in price, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 bbls., for early delivery, at $13 20@$13 25 for Western Mess, $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $15 50 for City Thin Mess; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 20 for old, seller November.... Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been quiet at 9¾c.@11½c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales, 80 pks.... Bacon has been in moderately active demand for prompt and forward delivery, but at less buoyant prices; sales, 1,750 boxes, including 225 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 8¼c.; 250 boxes do., last half of December, at 7¾c.; 650 boxes do., December, January and March, at 8c., and 600 boxes Short Rib, Chicago delivery, November and December, mostly at 6¾c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been quiet at about former rates; offerings moderate. Sales have been reported of 430 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅝c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for Western Steam; 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅝c. for City. For forward deliveries sales were reported of 1,600 tcs. Western Steam, including seller December, at 9⅝c.; seller last half do., 9¼c., seller January, 9⅝c.; do. February, at 9⅝c.; and do. March, 9⅝c.@10c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been in fair supply and light demand, within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been quiet within the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 50 tierces.... Beef Hams have been quiet in the local market at $23@$24 for the best brands of new; sales, 84 bbls. For delivery at Kansas City, sales have been made, since our last, of 400 bbls. at $20, making the total sales, within a week, 4,900 bbls., at $20@$21, mostly at $20, ₱ bbl.... Butter and Cheese continue quiet, but without material change as to prices.

RICE—Has been held with more firmness on lighter offerings and a moderate jobbing demand.

SEEDS—The market for Clover has been steady on the basis of 12c.@12½c. for prime to choice Indiana, and 11¼c.@11¾c. for ordinary to very good Ohio, with sales reported of 810 bags, in lots. Other kinds quiet at old figures.

SPICES—There has been a moderate jobbing trade reported, with decided firmness in prices.

SUGARS—The movements in Raw have been limited, checked by the comparatively moderate offerings and increased firmness of holders, who are not eager to place stock, and insist on full asking rates. The demand from refiners has been, for the moment, moderate, and the bids generally unsatisfactory. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 90 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,996 boxes Havana, clayed, averaging about No. 10¼, at 9⅝c.; and 93 boxes do., No. 12, at 9¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades at from 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9⅜c.@10¼c., ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; Refined Sugar continues in good demand at 10½c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been less active and rather less firm, though not quotably changed in value; sales, 283,000 lbs. very common to choice at 9¼c.@10c., mainly at 9⅝c.@9 15-16c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 66,000 lbs. were sold at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 310 bbls., in lots, at 93½c.@94c., mostly at 93½c. ₱ gallon; market firm.

WOOL—The bids for desirable lots are yet, in most instances, unsatisfactory to holders, and business is devoid of animation. There is not much stock offering, and sellers insist on full asking rates.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market. The offerings of room on the berth have been on a restricted scale, and rates have shown rather more firmness. The demand from Grain shippers for accommodation has been fair, but the bids have not been generally up to the views of owners, who have been insisting on full asking figures, showing particular confidence in Grain room by sail. The offerings of Cotton and Provisions have been moderate at the ruling figures. There has been a limited business reported in the chartering line, chiefly for Petroleum and general cargo, at about former figures. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 720 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by steamer, and ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 31,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 7d. for Corn and 7¼d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 540 boxes Cheese and 160 pks. Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 3,500 boxes Cheese, by do., mostly at 35s.; 325 pks. Tallow, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton; 500 tcs. Beef, by steam, on private terms; also, a British ship, 843 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 25 tons Tallow, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain, at 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon and 100 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 100 boxes Bacon and 150 tons Lard, at 45s. ₱ ton. For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, an American ship, 1,302 tons, with general cargo from Calcutta on private terms. For a Continental port direct, between Havre and Hamburg, a British bark, 544 tons, from Montevideo, with Tallow, reported at 45s. ₱ ton; and a British bark, with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Marseilles, an American brig, with equal to 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 327 tons, with equal to about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. and 30c. ₱ case. For Constantinople and Odessa, a German bark, 392 tons, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 40c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15. 1871.

Trade in live stock on this forenoon was very small. One lot of State Bulls sold on live weight from $2@$2 75 ₱ cwt.; choice Sheep at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; nice Lambs from 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Veals not quoted. Late last evening T. LEECH sold 135 Hogs, average weight ₱ head 210 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

At the Forty-eighth-street Market HUME & ELLIOTT sold 36 Sheep, weight 3,700 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 20 Lambs, weight 1,270 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb; 37 Lambs, weight 2,620 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. S. MCGRAW sold, during week ending Nov. 14, 757 Sheep and Lambs for $3,002 16; also 58 Bulls for $1,770 93.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 13, 1871: 1867 head of horned Cattle, 5,653 Sheep and Lambs, 133 Veals, 13,572 Hogs, 45 Horses.

Stock on hand this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 717 Sheep and Lambs, due 6 cars of Sheep, 11 Veals, 27 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 15, 1871: 21,482 Hogs, 9,162 Sheep and Lambs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 91,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Oats, 122,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and firm; sales 3,000 bushels Duluth at $1 43¼; 300 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 38; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 50. CORN dull and firm; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 65c. OATS firmer; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 Western about 44c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 357 head, making a supply of 3,757 head, or 221 cars, a decrease of 69 cars since last week; market rules active at an advance of ¼c., with offerings generally sold; sales, 288 Kentucky Steers, 1,281 to 1,407 lbs., at $5@$6; 415 Indiana Steers, 1,050 to 1,359 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 75; 97 Ohios, 963 to 1,502 lbs., at $4 80@$6; 105 Illinois, 1,278 lbs., at $6. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,213 head; market dull and inactive; prices ½c. lower on Canadas; Western neglected and in no demand; sales, 697 Canadas, 83 to 92 lbs., at $6 25@$6 50; 591 Canada Sheep, 107 to 125 lbs., at $5@$5 30. HOGS—Receipts, 2,284 head; market active and 15c.@20c. higher; sales, 2,515 head at $4 50@$4 90 for medium to choice.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT—A speculative demand; prices higher; buyers off; No. 1 Spring, $1 25½; No. 2 do., $1 21⅞; $1 21¾; seller December, $1 23⅛; No. 3 do., $1 12. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 47¼c.@47¾c., closing at 47½c.; selected, 43½c.@43¾c.; seller December, 44c.@44½c. RYE excited; prices higher; No. 2, 62½c.@63½c., closing at 63c. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2, 33c.; Rejected, 29c.@30c. BARLEY excited; prices higher; closed steady and weaker; seller December, 58½c.; No. 3 Spring, 48c. PORK dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; $12 62½@$12 75; seller December, $12 62½@$12 75; seller January, $12 75@$12 87½; seller February, $13; seller March, $13 25. LARD in good demand; sales at 8⅝c. Bulk MEATS steady; green Hams 7c.@7½c. Dry Salted MEATS—Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6¼c. Live HOGS in good demand; sales at $3 85@$4 25. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8½c.@9c.; Corn, 8c.@8½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 43,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 118,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—FLOUR steady with a good demand; sales, 3,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 7,800 bushels White Canada at $1 56 in bond. CORN offered at 69c. for round lots. BARLEY firm at an advance; offers of $1 07 for Bay Quinté, but refused. RYE dull; sales, 4,300 bushels Canada at 82c. in bond. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn and Rye, 10½c.; Barley, 9½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 76c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—14,800 bushels Wheat, 152,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—20,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Barley, 162,600 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday afternoon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 2,181,000 bushels Wheat, 1,625,000 bushels Corn, 1,086,000 bushels Oats, 492,000 bushels Barley, 252,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—FLOUR in good demand; Extra Winter, $5 40@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 85@$6 25; Family Winter, $7@$8 50. WHEAT higher and in fair demand; No. 3 Red, $1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 53. CORN firm and in fair demand; Mixed on track, 42c.@43c. OATS a shade better; Mixed on track, 34½c.; Sacked, 40c. RYE better; No. 2, 73c. BARLEY quiet; Spring, 70c. WHISKY quiet; sales at 89½c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING dull. PORK quiet; $14 on orders. BACON dull; order lots, Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 8c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 6⅛c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Clear Rib Sides, 7c. LARD dull; sales at 9¼c. for Refined. Live HOGS strong; sales at $4@$4 50. CATTLE quiet; sales at $1 50@$4 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Nov. 15.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 48@$1 48½; Extra White Michigan, $1 53; Amber Michigan, $1 45½; No. 2 Red, $1 36; No. 3 Red, $1 31. CORN in fair demand and advanced 1c.; High Mixed, 55c.@55½c.; New, 54½c.@54¾c.; Low Mixed, 54½c.@55c.; new, 53½c.@53¾c.; new Yellow, 54½c.; White, 5c.; no grade, 53c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2, 37½c. CLOVER-SEED steady, with a moderate demand; Michigan, $6 30@$6 75. FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 10c.; to Ogdensburg, 11c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—FLOUR in fair demand and higher; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT in fair demand and firm, at $1 42@$1 45. CORN dull and unchanged; New, 44c.; Old, 51c. RYE in fair demand and advanced to 78c.@80c. OATS steady at 35c.@40c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; Spring, 70c.@75c.; Winter, 80c.@85c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $12 75@$13. LARD quiet and unchanged at 8½c.@9c. Bulk MEATS steady; new, fifteen to twenty-five days in salt, Shoulders, 5¼c.@6c.; Sides, 6½c.@7¼c., all packed. BACON quiet and unchanged at 7⅝c. for Sides. HOGS—Demand fair at lower rates; sales at $4 25@$4 40; receipts, 10,000 head. WHISKY steady at 88c. Green MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 5¾c.@6¼c.; HAMS, 7⅝c.@8c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—BAGGING quiet and steady; sales at 16c.@17c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN quiet but firm. WHEAT, $1 35@$1 45. CORN—New, 45c.; old, 50c. OATS, 40c. RYE, 80c. PORK quiet, but firm; sales at $12 50. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Bulk MEATS quiet and steady; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams firm at 14½c.@15c. LARD—Sales at 9¼c.@10¼c. Green MEATS quiet. Live HOGS dull; prime to choice, $4 50@$4 60. WHISKY quiet but firm at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Spring Extra, $5 75@$5 85 for medium, $6@$6 15 for choice country. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 2, $1 21¾, cash, $1 23 seller December; No. 1, $1 24¾. OATS lower; No. 2, 33¾c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. RYE firmer; No. 1, 62½c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring higher at 58c. PROVISIONS nominal. Live HOGS weak at $3 80@$4 10. FREIGHTS higher; to Buffalo, 11c.; to Oswego, 15c.; no charters. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—WHEAT in very limited milling and shipping demand. RYE very dull. CORN closed very firm at 78c.@80c. for Western, Mixed. BARLEY buoyant, at the advance which during the week has been fully 5c. ₱ bushel; quoted, No. 2 two-rowed State, 75c.@78c.; No. 1 do., 80c.@83c.; No. 1 Mixed Jefferson County, 98c.; No. 1 six-rowed State, $1@$1 02; Canada West, $1@$1 05; Quinte, $1 05@$1 08. BARLEY-MALT quiet. OATS firm at 52c.@55c. for Western and State.

MOBILE, Nov. 15.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,531 bales; exports, coastwise, 372 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 31,213 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—COTTON very firm; holders asking higher rates; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,748 bales; exports coastwise, 78 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,056 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 44; No. 2 held $1 39@$1 40; buyers offer $1 38. CORN steady at 40c. PETROLEUM firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—COTTON firm and quiet; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 1,923 bales; exports to the continent, 1,441 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 25,102 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 3,090 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,911 bales; coastwise, 621 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 50,053 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 1,468 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,061 bales; coastwise, 1,312 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 24,197 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 2,662 bales; gross, 3,025 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 93,719 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 57½@$1 58; No. 1 White, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 44.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 15.—COTTON steady, in good demand; Middling, 17⅛c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 800 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17⅛c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 800 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, 91⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account; United States 10-40 Bonds, 90.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅜; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, Nov. 15—4½ P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. ₱ cental for Red Winter. Flour, 25s.@30s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

1½ P. M.—COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; sales of the day estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9⅜d. PORK, 47s. BEEF, 57s. 6d.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 34s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—CLOVER-SEED, 56s.@57s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. RESIN, 13s. ₱ cwt. for Common and 24s. for Fine.

LONDON, Nov. 15—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 49s. 3d.@49s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCES.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—HARTZ THE PRESTIDIGITATOR.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Judiciary.

The Bar Association of this City has resolved to attempt a reform of the Judiciary. Our readers will remember that this is a cause for which we have labored for some years past, and that by so laboring we have drawn down upon our heads from time to time the wrath of several Judges, who have threatened to "get level on us," to use their own classic expression, and have accused us of divers crimes of which we were not previously aware that we had been guilty. But, of course, there can be no mistake about what a Judge asserts from the Bench, and so we have gradually, though reluctantly, come to believe in our guilt. That, however, is neither here nor there. There was a time, and not very long ago either, when the lawyers seemed to be making up their minds to crouch down slavishly before the corrupt Judges. We told them in November, 1869—not to go back any further—that they looked on the frauds of bad Judges "with sealed lips, or winked at their spoliation of the poor, and even shared in the division of what they knew to be neither fees nor costs, but prey—the prey of men compared with whom the poor burglar is respectable." The Bar Association was formed some time after that, and the public expected great results from it. Many obstacles, however, stood in the way, some of which are now removed. We cannot say that any substantial change for the better has taken place within the past two years, although Judge CARDOZO has given up his celebrated "Star Chamber of the Ring"—Room 13. Now the Bar Association mean to go to work in good earnest, and with Gen. BARLOW as Attorney-General of the State, it ought to make rapid progress.

We should like to know how many people in the community regard "Judge" PRATT, of the Second Judicial District, as a credit to the Bench. When other Judges seem to be anxious to scramble out of the mire, he seems possessed with an ambition to get deeper into it. Whenever there is dirty work to be done, he is now the man pitched upon to do it. People cannot yet have forgotten the murder of Mr. PUTNAM by FOSTER. The trial took place, the evidence was conclusive, and FOSTER was condemned to death. No Judge in New-York was willing to interfere in his favor. But Judge PRATT did the business, and now FOSTER is half forgotten, and seems very likely to get off. Again, when FISK was on the eve of being shown up to the community in a way which was calculated to make him tremble in his "gum shoes," PRATT interfered to save him. It is well known that JAMES FISK, Jr., had placed in the possession of a Mrs. MANSFIELD many letters and documents involving himself and other well-known scamps—such as TWEED and SWEENY—in grave scandals. Moreover, Mrs. MANSFIELD kept a diary, and in that diary is entered many details which throw a great light on the intrigues of the amorous JAMES in connection with the Erie and Tammany Rings. We have reason to know that proofs of very dark offences—nay, of deep crimes—are contained in these papers. Judge PRATT was appealed to. He issued an injunction against the publication of the papers—he even prohibited the persons who kept them from holding any "conversation" with anybody concerning them. Why did he take this trouble? Was it from pure motives, or because the Erie Ring once more resorted to the old tactics, and convinced his "judgment" in a way peculiar to themselves?

This is but a sample of what still goes on every day. Has not the Judiciary always been strangely merciful to JAMES FISK and his Erie "pals?" Surely our readers cannot have forgotten the repeated exposures which have been made in these columns, and by Mr. ADAMS in the pages of the *North American Review*. They all tell the same story, and it is a story which reflects everlasting disgrace on the Judiciary of our City and State. Is it not a little too much for human patience to see FISK still using the Courts at his pleasure—still able to order injunctions by the yard, and to get Judges to give any ruling of the law which happens to suit him? We know that this cannot go on much longer, and some of the Judges know it too. The sooner they are all made to feel the weight of the law they have outraged, the better will it be for the credit and the morals of the community.

Another "New Party" Project.

The *Staats Zeitung*, as we have taken occasion frequently to point out, has done excellent service in the Reform movement in this City and State. Its experience in that campaign has been productive of benefit in more ways than one. It has severed a good many ties of partisanship, and enabled the paper to regard the party with which it has so long worked from an independent standpoint. It is hardly necessary to say to our readers that the Democracy today does not sustain that kind of scrutiny as well as it might have done a half century since. The result of the *Zeitung's* inspection is announced in an elaborate editorial in last Monday's edition. It is that the Democratic Party has lost all power to secure the election of any one but its opponent's candidates. It points out that the party has been defeated everywhere, and no where so badly as where it copied its adversaries' principles, and adopted a renegade from its adversaries' ranks to represent them. So far from winning to its standard the "Liberal Republicans," as the *Zeitung* calls them, the Democracy has only forced those Republicans who may be discontented with the administration to declare that they vastly prefer the administration as it is, and as it is likely to be, to any that the Democrats can present them. Under these circumstances, the *Zeitung* thinks the bubble of a prospective victory for Democracy by any coalition with the Liberal Republicans, is pricked.

What, then, does the *Zeitung* advise? It advises the breaking up of the Democratic Party, and the formation of a new one, "builded anew from the foundation." The basis of this new structure the *Zeitung*, in common with the Cincinnati *Volksblatter*, thinks may be found in the Reform movement in New-York. We have no doubt both papers are entirely sincere in this view. They are struggling to find a field in which they can conscientiously labor; they do not agree with the Republican Party's principles, nor like its men; and they have learned that the Democracy is at once hopelessly corrupt and hopelessly decrepit. Naturally they seek a new party. Perhaps it is not strange that they should see the germ of one in the splendid popular movement in New-York. Yet there are many reasons why any attempt to make the New-York movement a model for the whole country is sure to fail, and is in itself little less than absurd.

In the first place, the objective point of such a movement does not exist in national politics. Reforms are unquestionably required in that field, but they are not such as were demanded in New-York. They are of two kinds—first, reforms in the principle on which legislation has proceeded; and second, reforms in the methods of administering laws. In regard to the first of these there is room for honest difference of opinion; and though, as in the revenue system, monopolists have profited by the prevailing laws, they have done so much more by the support of great bodies of sincere people than by the use of interested or corrupt means. In regard to the second—the methods of administration—the abuses that have grown up are very bad, but they are not the kind of abuses which aroused indignation in New-York: they are not *the sole ends for which the methods were invented*; they are not a part of a conspiracy to rob and defraud, concocted and participated in by every branch of the Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, as the New-York abuses were.

In the next place, the *Zeitung*, in counting upon a new opposition party on a basis like that of the Reform Party in New-York, that shall include the body of the Democracy, is reckoning without its host. The Reform Party did not include the body of the New-York Democracy, but made its fight against it, and did include the whole of the Republican Party in the State. How, then, by merely transferring the scene of operations to the whole country, are you going to get rid of these awkward facts? How can you make a national anti-Tammany party to oppose the party which was to a man anti-Tammany in the New-York struggle? How can you make a national anti-Tammany party out of the Democratic Party, which in New-York furnished every vote for Tammany?

If these facts did not make the fallacy of the *Zeitung's* proposition obvious enough, there is still another to be considered. It is the fact that the Republican Party can, and probably will, work out itself, with the aid of President GRANT, all the reforms in behalf of which the *Zeitung* would organize an opposition to GRANT and the Republicans. To do this would only require a courageous and sincere advance in the direction already marked out by the reform legislation of the party, and approved by its President. Every consideration urges this advance. Patriotism and honor demand it, and consistency and sound policy second the demand. The Springfield *Republican* has just declared its opposition to the renomination of the President, and other papers, as well as several prominent politicians, are known to be openly or covertly of the same mind. Their motives are mixed—partly arising from a desire for certain revenue and civil service reforms, partly opposition to what may be called purely Administrative measures—such as the negotiation about San Domingo, and partly from personal objections to Gen. GRANT. Let the next Congress advance carefully, but decisively, toward revenue reform; let the President—as his Attorney-General advises him that it is his exclusive privilege to do—inaugurate a genuine and exacting civil service reform, with such scope as he himself recommended in his last message; and what would the opponents of the Republican Party have to stand upon?

The German Experiment in Alsace.

The struggle between France and Germany, which ended with the capitulation of Paris, has broken out in another form in the province ceded to the conqueror. It took nearly a hundred years to make Alsace French in sympathy and national feeling. The problem which is now submitted to German culture and civilization, is how quickly can it be made German again? France is doing what she can to retain a hold upon the attachment of the people, whom she never valued so much as since she lost them. The brave Alsatians no longer do duty as butts for the undiscriminating wit of the *vaudevilles*. They have a place of honor in the counsels of French statesmen, and form the subject of patriotic discussions and patriotic schemes. One of the latest of these latter was in the form of a legal enactment setting aside one hundred hectares (210,000 acres) of land in Algeria for the use of Alsatian emigrants. The first requisite of this law was that the intending colonist should prove himself to be the possessor of one thousand dollars, and then should satisfy certain Commissioners that he had a competent knowledge of agriculture. As might have been expected, this hopeful scheme has been exceedingly barren of results. Five thousand francs represent a good deal in Alsace, and the fortunate possessors of such a sum, either in money or property, have wisely resolved to stay at home. The only natives of the province who have found their way to Algeria, have been parties of needy workmen or small cultivators who expected to be received with open arms in the African colony, albeit they wanted the needful qualification of being possessed of one thousand dollars. What they did find was the temporary shelter of a military post, whose hospitality was soon exhausted, and afterward peremptorily denied to any new-comers. Next, they were taken in hand by a committee of protection, who, having no funds to back up their name, passed over the unfortunate immigrants to a benevolent society of Algerian ladies. The good intentions of this association being found likewise inoperative for want of funds, the question is not inappropriately asked by French journals, "who will find work for the needy men and clothing for the poor children?"

Failures like this will go further to cool the French sympathies of Alsace than years of conscientious German administration. The immediate result of the failure of the Algerian project has been to send the current of the emigration from Alsace toward our own shores. Visible proof of this may be seen after the arrival of certain of the European steamers, in strong parties of unmistakably Alsatian peasantry, headed by men with blue blouses, plodding along the lower part of Broadway, looking marvelously unconcerned at the strange surroundings of a new world. Not that Germany has any reason to apprehend a general hegira of her new subjects. The moderately well-to-do will certainly stay to a man. Some of the large manufacturers of Mulhouse are transferring their establishments to French soil, and the exceedingly turbulent class in their employment will doubtless follow, not much to the regret of their new rulers. The educated classes seem to be acquiescing in the change of régime with wonderful equanimity. Already students are going from Alsace to Leipzig and other German universities. The commercial classes are frankly accepting the new order of things, and are addressing to the Government of Berlin sundry practical suggestions with reference to the maintenance of the franc as the standard of currency, and to the mode of assimilating their gold standard to that of Germany. The Prussian Bureaucracy seems disposed to listen to any reasonable suggestion that can be made as to the best means of governing Alsace. They are conscious of having undertaken a somewhat difficult experiment, and they are equally awake to the necessity of preventing Alsace from becoming a German Ireland. It is conceded that the bulk of the peasantry expect an early restoration of French rule, and that they have, either from prudential considerations, or from feelings of attachment, re-elected nearly the same Mayors as were placed over them by the second Empire. It is believed, however, that Alsace is still German enough at heart to render its complete incorporation with the united Empire a question of but a few years.

How Long?

Mayor HALL is determined to "stick" as long as he can, and he is putting forward feelers every day through the journals which he can influence with regard to a reorganization of the City Government, under his direction. The man cannot be brought to understand that the public have decided once for all against rogues in office, and have consequently pronounced *his* doom. He is confident that he cannot be kicked out until the Legislature meets. In the meantime, he is determined to do all the harm he can. He supports TWEED in his raids upon the City Treasury—we even find in his journals hints to the laborers to get up a "bread riot"—as if HILTON'S attempt in the same direction had been no warning against that course. When the laborers are disposed to ask for what belongs to them, they will go to TWEED & Co., who stole their money, and spent it in buying houses for their depraved companions—TWEED, for instance, has bought two houses within two years for a certain woman, at a cost of $215,000—in "American Clubs," and in diamond shoe-buckles. The working men understand pretty clearly by this time who has robbed them.

The Mayor boasted to the reporter of one of his newspapers on Tuesday that he could keep HILTON in office as long as he liked—and he intimated that he meant to do it. TWEED told the same reporter that he did not intend to give up his office, or to leave the City. "New-York," he said, "is quite good enough for me to live in. I don't desire any better City than New-York." He need not. He has found it an "excellent City to sack." He added, "I am very much attached to New-York." New-York is by no means so much attached to him, and, if its recent broad hints do no not convince him of that fact, it will contrive to find other means of doing so. These two men, HALL and TWEED, really think that they can outlive the present storm. They send men every day to badger Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN for money which they have made away with. How long is this to last? We submit that question to the people, and have no doubt about the nature of their answer.

The Last of a Hermit.

Hermits are commonly held to be creatures of romance rather than reality, yet there are such beings even in this procaic age. A recluse died in Saline County, Kansas, a week or two ago, who for twenty long years had lived absolutely alone. He dwelt in a large cave, some ten miles from the town of Petra, and nothing was known of his early career until after his death. That career then proved to have been very touching and mournful.

The hermit's name was FRANKLIN ELLIOTT. During the years of his solitary existence in the cave, he was an object of constant speculation and curiosity. Once or twice only in the year he came into the town. He would then barter game or pelts for powder, shot, and salt—seldom anything else—speaking as few words as might be, and then hastening away. Sometimes he would be seen in the woods carrying a long rifle and quantities of game. If he saw people approaching, he would try to avoid them by turning aside into the forest. If that happened to be impracticable, he would stalk moodily straight on. When spoken to he would reply briefly and coldly, and at once depart. He had "a commanding air, a proud, set face, and, in spite of his squalid attire, long elfin locks, and singular mode of life, inspired as much respect as curiosity." The cave in which he lived was commodious, having been enlarged, evidently by himself, from a small hole to an apartment twenty-five feet square and ten or twelve feet high. When examined after his death it was quite void of furniture. Pieces of stone and niches in the rocky walls apparently served as chairs, tables, and shelves. A rifle and fowling-piece were found, a long, broad, bowie-knife, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, and a number of books. Among the latter were copies of SHAKESPEARE, STERNE, ADDISON, SCHILLER, SOUTHEY, and SPENSER. In one corner was a heap of blankets and skins, and on these lay the solitary occupant of the retreat—dead.

Two gentlemen had been hunting near by and were overtaken by a storm. Seeking refuge at the cave, they knocked at its heavy, iron-bound door. No response being made to their repeated summons, they pressed cautiously to the inside, and saw what we have described. They also found a small tin box, such as is used by lawyers, and in this were papers that made clear the unhappy man's history. He had been well born, educated, and affluent. It would appear that he must have been early in life elected to the Legislature of his native State, Kentucky. Before this he had become passionately attached to a young girl. A likeness of her, showing that she must have possessed remarkable beauty, qualified by a rather sensuous and cruel expression, was also found in the box. Sets of letters, in different hands, make the whole drama clear. "Olive," for such was her name as written on the portrait and in the letters, had led ELLIOTT at first to think his love for her returned. In other words, she amused herself with him after the fashion of many of her sex without having any real feeling. While the game was going on, some one crossed her path for whom she conceived a veritable passion. She corresponded with this fresh admirer, but lacked moral courage to tell the other one the truth. Either for this reason, or out of contemptible vanity, she kept up her affairs with both. ELLIOTT discovered all, as letters in the tin box, written by "Olive," to both himself and his rival, proved, such letters, bearing the same date, were found side by side, and stained with blood, in the same package.

In the same package was a yellow, printed slip cut from an old newspaper. It gave an account of a frightful duel fought between the two men with rifles at twenty-five paces. ELLIOTT shot his antagonist through the head. The cause of the duel, as described by the slip, was a dispute at cards. It described the slain man, BAILEY, as "handsome, brave and lax of principle." What happened afterward as regards "Olive" is unknown. Neither law nor public opinion was severe on dueling in Kentucky a quarter of a century ago, so that there was no particular reason for ELLIOTT to fly. He went abroad, however, and seems to have remained in Europe two or three years. Whether moved to return and to seek a solitary life by the stings of conscience or by the misery of a broken heart, can only be conjectured. It is only known that he did return, that he abandoned friends and society for ever, and lived like the melancholy *Jacques*, in an "abandoned cave" until death mercifully closed his eyes. The compassionate will be glad to be told that tender hands reverently disposed the poor outcast's remains, gave them decent burial, and marked the spot with a memorial stone. Upon it is inscribed "FRANKLIN ELLIOTT. A Stranger. Nov. 7, 1871."

Counting Out the Reformers.

Information has just been obtained that the Tammany Ring have determined to retain their clutches to the last upon the reins of authority, by counting out certain of the Aldermen elected upon the Reform ticket at the recent election, so as to secure their seats to "TOM" COMAN and men like him.

These gentry should distinctly understand that their project is perfectly understood, and that those who attempt it, will do so at their peril. The time when such performances would be submitted to has passed, never more to return. Any attempt of this description will be instantly exposed, and woe betide those engaged in it! The public have had enough of "TOM" COMAN and his "*crowd*."

A Railway Catastrophe.

It is not often that the public are called on to rejoice over railroad calamities, but the explosion that took place yesterday in the "Viaduct" Railroad Company will doubtless be read with satisfaction, if not with delight, by all honest people. The TIMES early gave a full ventilation of that last and most preposterous "job" of our Ring masters, and the enterprise has been in a languishing condition ever since. Yesterday the President of the concern, HILTON, called the directors together to witness its dissolution, and to provide for a decent burial of the corpse. A funeral is not the place to draw social distinctions, and therefore it was excusable to find among the mourners WM. BUTLER DUNCAN side by side with WM. M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR with PETER B. SWEENY, WM. R. TRAVERS with A. OAKEY HALL, and so on. Besides, these gentlemen joined themselves together to nurse the "viaduct" bantling while living, and why should they not mingle their tears over its dead body? Mr. DUNCAN, the Treasurer, preached the funeral sermon, and told the mourners that the defunct baby had realized the fondest hopes of its parents; in fact, it had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. There was money enough in the treasury to pay all the funeral expenses, and provide for any contingency in case of a resurrection. He thought "Resurgam" ought to be inscribed over the remains, and dropped a tear or two over the open grave. A committee was appointed from the Board of Directors to administer upon the estate, after which it was suggested that all the members of the Board had better resign their places. The suggestion met the unanimous approval of all present, and was acted upon without delay. Thus ends the last of the "Ring" jobs—the Viaduct Railroad. It will be useless to attempt to revive it by appointing a new Board of Directors, as was hinted at the meeting yesterday, for among the first acts of the next Legislature will be the repeal of its charter.

"On the Way to Washington."

A City journal which generally acts as the mouthpiece of Senator FENTON, denied, on Monday, that FENTON had held any interview on Friday with JAY GOULD and FISK at the Erie offices. We took no notice of its denial, because it was couched in a tone which disentitled it to notice. Yesterday it went flourishing about in its usual queer style, and boasting that our story is disproved. Nothing of the kind. We say that Senator FENTON *was* at the Erie offices on Friday last; and if Senator FENTON will assert, over his own name, that he was not, we will produce our authority for the statement we make. Perhaps Senator FENTON will also tell us, at the same time, how many consultations—of course only about "freight," on "his way to Washington," &c.,—with JAY GOULD, or FISK, or both, he has had during the past year. Let Mr. FENTON himself come out and talk—he might afford to show himself just once. It is a most remarkable thing that Senator FENTON'S "way to Washington" lies straight through the Erie offices—he is discovered there, the story gets wind, and then he sets his "organ" to work to prove that he was "only going to Washington." Now will Senator FENTON tell us whether or not he was at the Erie offices last Friday? We don't intend to have any controversy with another paper on the subject—let Mr. FENTON speak himself. Let him tell us what drags him constantly into the society of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD.

Sands.

It is rumored around the City Hall that the public is about to be delighted with another batch of resignations. SWEENY has resigned; HILTON has resigned; TWEED will, they say, soon resign; may we not hope that the embodiment of all public virtue, the sum and substance of public spirit, the sun of goodness—we mean, of course, NATHANIEL SANDS—will also resign? We do not expect him to resign that seventy-five thousand dollars which he so quietly pocketed, and for grabbing which Mr. PETER COOPER turned him out of the Citizens' Association. That would be somewhat out of character. As well might we expect ANDREW J. GARVEY to send a check from Switzerland to the City of New-York for the millions he stole.

But we may fairly expect SANDS to leave his place open to some honest man. When SWEENY has resigned, when HILTON has given up, when TWEED is selling out his stocks and making ready either to run away or to resign, when the Sheriff is looking for INGERSOLL, and GARVEY has fled, SANDS can hardly have the face to remain much longer in the place which he would never have got had he not persuaded poor Mr. COOPER that his intentions, like those of the villain in the play, were "strictly honorable."

If, however, SANDS should prove, like his great original and pattern, Uriah Heep, or like the animal known as a sheep-tick, difficult to get rid of, would it not be well for Mr. COOPER, and what remains of the Citizens' Association, to make a formal demand upon him to give up the place which he got only as their representative, which he obtained by selling them to the Ring, and which he could never have got had he not been able to deceive honest men, and secretly sell the influence of an honorable Association to TWEED and SWEENY? "For," Mr. COOPER and the honest members of the Citizens' Association might say to SANDS, "you would never have gained your shameful eminence had you not climbed on our shoulders. You would have been a poor devil to this day had we not supported you and your clerks year after year by our liberal subscriptions. You might have been an honest man today had you not deceived us and sold us to the Ring. You ought, for our sakes, on whose bounty you lived so many years, and by whose subscriptions you and your gang were supported, to Get Out."

But if the Citizens' Association should thus address SANDS, we advise them not to ask him to give back the City's seventy-five thousand dollars. That he will not do. Like TWEED, like SWEENY, like GARVEY, like all the rest of that malodorous crew, he is bitten with the vulgar fury for money. He has seen his masters steal millions, and no doubt his poor little seventy-five thousand dollars looks to his greedy eyes petty and miserable. He hoped to gain more—indeed, we do not know how much more he may have gained. You may prove TWEED a scoundrel, you may count up before his face, item by item, his stolen money; the boys may even cry "Stop thief" after him in the streets, and at railroad depots, and yet you do not touch him; but touch his money, and there you find the vital spot. SANDS stands revealed to the public as one of this wretched and vulgar brotherhood, and the meanest, because like Uriah Heep he made loud pretensions to virtue.

Let TWEED and SANDS resign, and get out of the way. They may still carry on that Cigar Company, of which TWEED made SANDS President, and of which SANDS made his son an officer. And let them boldly hoist their sign, "TWEED, SANDS & Co.;" it will not surprise the public, except by its eminent fitness.

MINOR TOPICS.

Dr. DOREMUS, City Sanitary Inspector, called the attention of the Board of Health yesterday to the fact that, within the last twelve days, seven persons had been killed on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fourth streets, by trains of cars running out of or into the new Central Depot. It appears that none of these accidents were reported to the Coroner with the true cause of death, thus showing that efforts have been made to conceal the facts from the public. Any one who has had occasion to witness the numerous trains that are constantly passing and repassing in that vicinity since the opening of the new depot, must have been impressed with the imminent danger to pedestrians in that part of the City; and if it be true that Commodore VANDERBILT'S "vested rights" release him from all responsibility to guard against the danger, the sooner some legislation is obtained to protect the lives of our citizens the better.

Among the candidates for Speaker of the next Assembly already in the field, are THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga County; HENRY SMITH, of Albany; FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, of Erie; JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester; L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens; and HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, of New-York. Of this number ALVORD, alone, has had any experience in the position. He has been four or five years Speaker of the Assembly, and two years President of the Senate. He is sixty-three years of age, but hale, hearty and vigorous. His long identification with the saline interest of Syracuse has fixed upon him the nickname of "Old Salt;" and, should he again be successful as a candidate for the Speakership, it is safe to predict that the "Committee on Salt" will have an easy time of it, so far as investigations into the Syracuse monopolies are concerned. We beg our critics to understand that we are not recommending "Old Salt" for the position.

A very telling review of the State expenditures under the Tammany rule was the other day ascribed by us to the Rochester *Democrat & Advertiser*. We are informed that the review, which was based on laborious compilation of figures, was originally the work of the Troy *Times*, a paper that has done much hard work for the people in many ways.

Our victory—don't be alarmed, gentlemen; we only mean the *people's* victory—would hardly have been complete without its pictorial record by NAST, who has followed the thieves so sharply all through the fight. Accordingly we have in *Harper's* for NOV. 25, a series of very telling designs from his vigorous imagination. We need not undertake to describe them. Nearly a million of people will have seen them before a week is over, and they will have been laughed at and enjoyed by that time in every State in the Union. But we cannot help saying that the thrust at SANDS is as sharp as it is deserved,—and could not be sharper. Once more—well done MR. NAST.

FISK, Jr., probably finds the thick-coming affidavits of the injured Mrs. MANSFIELD rather less exciting than the cross-fire of injunctions and the piratical warfare of the stormy days of Erie. The former recipient of his gushing epistles is the Nemesis whom fate has sent to avenge upon him the rascalities perpetrated through the alliance of Erie and Tammany. FISK is charged in the affidavits presented before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, with practices as disreputable in this latest piece of legal warfare, as ever characterized any of his previous efforts in a similar direction. Suborning a negro waiter-boy, and attempting to bribe or bully a servant-maid, will not, if proven, add much lustre to the fame of their author. The public is at present in the humor of giving rascals their due, and would welcome any means of bringing the dark deeds of the Erie gang into light.

Capt. SHAW, the Chief of the London Fire Brigade, whose tour of inspection in this country is not yet forgotten, has been refused permission to proceed to Chicago for the purpose of inquiring into the reasons why an expensive and well-organized fire brigade was beaten in its contest with the conflagration. London has recently been reminded by various authorities, that it is the most likely of European cities to share the fate of Chicago. Its Board of Works, appear, however, to assume that their Fire Department is so perfect that no amount of outside experience can avail to improve it. Or, probably they are impressed by the statement of a sapient correspondent of the *Spectator*, who utterly derides the kerosene-lamp theory, and declares that on the fatal day at Chicago "balls of fire were observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town," and "a bright light appeared in the south-west horizon, gradually increasing till the heavens were aglow with fire." In a case like this a Fire Department would, of course, be as useless as it would have been in ancient Sodom.

A great many attempts have been made to illustrate what is called the "height of absurdity," but nothing that we have yet heard of equals, in that line, the accounts that are daily published of "interviews" with "Boss" TWEED. The idea of half a dozen reporters running to the "Boss" every day, and gravely asking him the question whether he "intends to run away," and as gravely recording, for publication, his stereotyped answer, that he "does not intend to run away," is about as supremely ridiculous as anything that can well be imagined. Why don't they ask him, once for all, whether he stole ten millions of dollars out of the City Treasury? They would be just as likely to get a truthful answer.

It is evident that revenue reform is gaining real ground, when HORACE GREELEY admits its power to effect a reduction of some of the monopolists' pet duties. The *Tribune* yesterday declared that "the demand for 'free coal,' &c., will be so urgently pressed that it can hardly be resisted with success." The *Tribune* is perfectly correct. It also protests against "a further reduction of the duties on tea, coffee and sugar," and wishes that "the policy of adding largely to the free list may be persisted in." The soul of Mr. GREELEY may be at rest on this subject. That policy will be persisted in and immensely accelerated as well. Will the people have him to thank for it?

The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to report an ordinance fixing the fire limits of Chicago, is in favor of dividing the city into two districts, one to be known as the inner and the other the outer. The inner district is to extend from the river south to Twelfth-street, taking in Centre-avenue, Madison-street, Ann-street, Indiana-street, Rucker-street, and North-avenue to the lake shore. Within this area no wooden buildings will be permitted; and in the outer district such structures will not be allowed to exceed one story, or sixteen feet in height. In both districts the walls of brick buildings, two stories high, are to be eight inches in thickness; of three stories, sixteen inches; and of four or more stories, twenty inches. So far, a most remarkable unanimity of feeling has existed between all engaged in the work of reconstruction; and if the building regulations are only carried out in the same spirit, the new Chicago promises to be in every respect a model city.

M. ROUHER and Prince NAPOLEON are at loggerheads. The Ex-Minister says that the Prince bungled in Corsica as usual. His campaign was properly laid out for him in advance, and, if he could only have had the common sense to stick to his instructions, he would have succeeded. The Prince, for his part, vows that the cunning ROUHER led him into a trap—the object implied apparently being that of killing him off as a possible candidate for Regent, or even for higher honors. Whoever may be right, the anti-Bonapartist journals profess intense joy over the Ajaccio *fiasco*, and declare that it settles things indefinitely against the "Man of Sedan." Yet the sales of the Imperial organ, *L'Ordre* have swelled prodigiously, and its utterances daily grow bolder. Be the other effects of Prince NAPOLEON'S misadventure what they may, that of restricting the demand for M. DUVERNOIS' daring journal is plainly not of the number.

Thirty Years in Prison.

A prisoner was discharged from the Massachusetts State Prison, on Tuesday, who has experienced the opposite of a checkered career, in the ordinary sense of the term, since 1840, for, with but short intervals, nearly all that time has been passed within prison walls. In 1844 he first appeared at the prison gate, at the age of twenty-four, under the name of Thomas Hyatt, sentenced to three years as a common and notorious thief, having but a short time before been discharged from the Connecticut State Prison, where he had served a like term for a similar offense. He was discharged on the expiration of his term, but appeared again in 1850 under the name of Charles Tuttle, sentenced to another three years for larceny. He was duly discharged and departed rejoicing when his time was up, only to return as John Burat in 1854, on three sentences of two years each for as many charges of larceny. He had always proved a troublesome customer to the wardens, and this term of six years was no exception to the rule. He was again discharged in 1860, and returned to his old stamping ground, "the land of steady habits." There he kept steadily on his course, and once more found himself in his favorite asylum, this time in his original cage. Having served his eighth term, he returned to the Bay State, resumed "business," and succeeded, as before—in getting into prison, where his name was booked in 1869, for another three years. His troubles have not ended yet, for Deputy Constables LITTLEFIELD and BAGLEY of the State Prison were in waiting for him with a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut, who desires to interview him through the medium of the Courts on seven charges of felony that are there on file against him. He begged hard of Warden HAYNES for his intercession, but the official had no power to aid him, and now at the age of fifty years, his prospects seem dark for another long term in gloomy confinement.

Robbery at Claymont, Del.—The Artist Darley Victimized.

On Sunday last an Italian beggar called at the residence of Mr. DARLEY, the artist, near Claymont, Del., and solicited charity. He was given both food and money, but the ungrateful rascal took the opportunity afterward of robbing his benefactors. He went round, it is supposed, to the front part of the house, opened the window, entered the parlor, and its contents, took a quantity of silverware and made good his escape. Mr. EDMUND H. DARLEY and the servants were in the house, but did not hear him, so stealthy were his operations.

Encke's Comet.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the spectrum of ENCKE'S comet was observed and measured at the Observatory of Harvard College on Sunday evening, Nov. 12. It consists of three bright lines and a faint continuous spectrum, fainter than the continuous spectrum of the great nebula in Orion, as seen with the same instrument. It appears from this that it is a gaseous body, emitting light and not merely reflecting it.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich—The Premier and the Free-Thought Republicans—Revolutionary Stimulants—Spread of Republicanism—The Royal Family and Public Ceremonials—Irish Unrest—The London Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

Long before this reaches you, you will have read Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech at Greenwich, though I doubt whether, if you did, you found it particularly interesting. It is admitted on all hands to have been, with one unfortunate little slip, a wise and moderate speech, but its merit, from a political point of view, lay in its level sameness and uncontroversial commonplace. It would have been absurd for the Premier, on such an occasion, to plunge into the fray, to batter his opponents, and disclose his plans for the coming campaign in Parliament. He had to make his peace not only with the mixed elements of his constituency at Greenwich, but with the different sections of his own party throughout the country, and least said was therefore soonest mended. I think it may be said that he has put matters straight for himself and the Government, at least till Parliament meets in February, unless they should fall into some new and portentous blunder. But of course this is only a temporary victory; the real battle will turn on the measures which the Government are now framing in almost daily Cabinet councils. Mr. GLADSTONE has cleared the way and secured a good start for his proposals, whatever they may be. The speech as delivered, notwithstanding its moderation, was highly effective. His sonorous voice swelled his full periods with a kind of majesty, and the vast multitude standing before him in strained attention added, of course, to the impressiveness of the scene. It was at one moment rather a toss-up whether there would not be a row, or at least an attempt at one; but happily the beginning of disorder was quelled, and the meeting passed off peacefully. I fancy Mrs. GLADSTONE'S presence by her husband's side had more to do with this result than the escort of mounted Police.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FREE-THOUGHT REPUBLICANS.

Perhaps the only slip that Mr. GLADSTONE made in his speech was his quotation from what he called "a questionable book," although, as he said, the lines which he recited contained "much good sense." It appears that the book is *The Secularists' Manual of Songs and Ceremonies*, which has been printed under the especial sanction of BRADLAUGH, the infidel lecturer and revolutionary spouter, for the use of the Free-thought Republicans. The verse which Mr. GLADSTONE quoted, is harmless in itself, but the context makes it clear that its purport is of a somewhat dangerous and violent character. It is a parody of "God Save the Queen," in which the people are called upon to "save themselves," and in which it is intimated plainly enough that they are shamefully pillaged by those above them and must compel their despoilers to restore the plunder. In a literary point of view, there is (if we except one or two well-known poems) little merit in the book, nor is there anything new either in its religious or political doctrines. It is simply a sort of hymn-book for the use of atheists, and the greater part of it is much the same skimble-skamble stuff as an orthodox hymn-book. It was very foolish of Mr. GLADSTONE to go out of his way to connect himself with such a book, and he should at least have chosen a stronger and less ambiguous word than "questionable" to express his dissent from the doctrines set forth in it. He has given it a prestige which it would never have otherwise obtained, and mixed himself up with a very rowdy and offensive set of people in a way which is extremely confusing for the working classes, (who will now be apt to think that the Premier goes a certain way with the Free-thought anarchists,) and very alarming for other folk. The most charitable conclusion is, that Mr. GLADSTONE had only just dipped into the volume, and had not come across such passages as the following:

A NEW DOXOLOGY.

Praise Court, from which our riches flow!
Praise it ye "clerics" here below!
Praise it ye "nobs"—a mighty host!
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Praise God, for that our worn-out creed,
By which we yet the people "bleed;"
And let us raise our voices higher—
Praise Him for brimstone and hell-fire!

Praise God above, praise Court below,
Praise God in haste, and praise Court slow,
Praise God aloud, but praise Court most,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost!

Another parody on the familiar child's song, "My Mother," runs thus:

What book has been the pregnant cause
Of cruel and tyrannic laws,
And filled with victims death's wide jaws?
The Bible.

What's been a fruitful cause of cant,
Hypocrisy, deception, rant,
And madness oft, when brains were scant?
The Bible.

REVOLUTIONARY STIMULANTS.

The general drift of the book is to bring the ordinary principles of religion into contempt, and to inspire the working classes with a deep sense of personal injury and injustice. No doubt they have much to complain of, and there is much which society can yet do for them. But there can hardly be two opinions as to the expediency of exasperating the lower orders by setting before them thrilling pictures of their misery, with the suggestion that it is all due to their rulers and the upper classes, and that a good revolution would set everything straight, and provide everybody with bread and beer. Such lines as, "Base oppressors, leave your slumbers!" "Tyrants quail! the dawn is breaking!" &c., sufficiently indicate the spirit in which the working classes are urged to bestir themselves.

"The seed ye sow another reaps,
The wealth ye find another keeps,
The robes ye make another wears,
The arms ye forge another bears!"

I will give one or two more extracts from this Manual, because it is really a matter of historical interest to know the kind of songs the English working men sing at their meetings. Here are a couple of verses of ERNEST JAMES' "Song of the Lower Classes:"

"We plow and sow, we're so very, very low,
That we delve in the dirty clay,
Till we bless the plain with the golden grain,
And the vale with the fragrant hay.
Our place we know, we're so very low,
'Tis down at the landlord's feet,
We're not too low the grain to grow,
But too low the bread to eat.

Down, down we go, we're so very, very low,
To the hall of the deep-sunk mines,
But we gather the proudest gems that glow
When the crown of a despot shines.
And whene'er he lacks, upon our backs
Fresh loads he deigns to lay;
We're far too low to vote the tax,
But not too low to pay."

Of another piece, called "The People," I don't know the authorship, but it has a lively ring about it:

"Some folks will sing 'God bless the King,'
Or Queen at public dinners,
And drink the health of doubtful saints,
And very certain sinners.
But we do not toast to-night
The Court, or camp, or steeple;
We have a different theme indite—
'The people, boys! The people!'

If history we read aright,
'Tis plain unto my seeming,
One-half the troubles of this world
Arise from rulers' scheming.
They plot to work each other ill;
Their subjects treat like cattle—
Yet when they're in a mess, expect
That we will fight the battle."

I must not forget to mention that the National Secular Society, of which Mr. BRADLAUGH is the chief prophet, and of which this volume contains the creed and psalmody, has also certain political objects in view, of which the chief one is redistribution of property and the abolition of the House of Lords. On the whole, it would have been as well if Mr. GLADSTONE had not gone out of his way to thrust so inflammatory a publication into the hands of his working-class hearers; they are sufficiently plied with such stimulants already.

THE SPREAD OF REPUBLICANISM.

It is impossible to estimate the exact number of Mr. BRADLAUGH'S followers, but there can be no doubt of the steady and rapid spread of republican feeling in this country. We cannot fail to detect it in every class of society, and more in the upper ranks than in the lower. Englishmen are all republicans at heart, because they are republicans in fact. They represent a much more genuine and thorough republic at this moment than any so-called republic in Europe. The only thing that will check the quiet development of republicanism will be the formation of a noisy republican party, eager for hasty changes and violent measures. Indeed, this effect has already been produced. The republican demonstrations of the Summer and Autumn, coinciding with the Queen's illness, have undoubtedly occasioned a kind of reaction. Something of remorse has come over the people at the hard words used about the Queen and the royal family. Her Majesty's sickness carried thoughts back through her prosperous and peaceful reign, and gratitude for the past was mingled with apprehensions for the future. Here, again, Mr. GLADSTONE has, for the present, had another piece of good luck. The unpopularity of the royal family must always react upon the Government. The country is just in the mood to be reconciled with the Court, and if Mr. GLADSTONE can only open the session with the announcement of some satisfactory arrangement for the future conduct of State ceremonials and the useful employment of the Prince of WALES, he will find it very smooth sailing.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This subject has already been under the consideration of the Cabinet at several meetings, and the Queen, I am told, has declared her willingness to agree to any plan that may be thought for the best. By his position the Prince is precluded from any very active participation in military administration, and it would certainly not conduce to his popularity if he were to exhibit too strong a bias in that direction. He had better leave the army and navy to his brothers, one of whom, Prince ARTHUR, is already an accomplished and experienced officer, and the other, the Duke of EDINBURGH, a naval commander who has carried his flag round the world. There is, however, a good deal of public ceremonial which is not without its uses, and which the Prince could go through very well. The great provincial towns are assuming a remarkable importance, both socially and politically, in this country, and though there is no demand or necessity to dethrone the capital, it is clear that the public assurances of royalty, if they are to be worth anything, must not be confined to London. The railway has made progresses less costly than they were in ELIZABETH'S day, and it would be well if England's future King saw more of England and gave more of England the chance of seeing him and his state. It is probable that the arrangements now in contemplation will include an addition to the Prince's income, partly out of the Queen's purse, and partly, perhaps, at the national expense. As I have said before, the Civil List is grudged not only because the people think they do not get a sufficient return for it; give them their fill of the show they pay for and the money would be forthcoming without any bother. In health the Queen is much improved. A few days on the high hill-side above Balmoral have greatly invigorated her, and she has again been able to join her family at the dinner-table. Her physician, Sir W. JENNER, has given an authoritative denial to the false and mischievous report that the Queen's illness was in any way connected with her vaccination, which took place some months before.

IRISH ARRESTS.

I am sorry to say that matters are again wearing a very unpleasant aspect in the sister island. There have been some bad murders, or agrarian outrages, as they are politely called, lately. An old farmer who owned a bit of land which he had given his tenant (who was also his nephew) notice to quit, was killed at his own fireside by a pistol-shot through the window; the nephew has been arrested. Another farmer going home with his wife was offered a lift in a passing car; he accepted, and had hardly seated himself when one of the men on the car sprang down and brained him with a stone. The victim in this case, who was not killed outright, had been guilty of bidding more than somebody else at a sale of land. Yet another farmer, on his way to mass, was shot dead by three men armed with revolvers. Here again the outrage is described as agrarian, but it will be observed that in each of these cases the attack was made, not by tenants or a landlord, but by farmers on each other. It is not enough that the landlord should be compelled to part with his land under various restrictions and conditions, but the competition of farmers against farmers is interdicted under the penalty of instant death, without the benefit of Judge, jury or priest. A man bids at a sale and the rival he bids against shoots him like a dog as he goes home, and thinks he has a perfect right to do so, while the people look on at these abominable deeds paralyzed or sympathetic. It is reported that the Ribband Society has thrown out a branch, nicknamed the Rag. The trial of KELLY for the murder of Head Constable TALBOT, at Dublin, has also excited some uncomfortable symptoms. There can be no question that TALBOT was deliberately assassinated in the streets of Dublin because he had been active against the Fenians, and had as a spy produced damaging evidence as to their plots. Before he died he identified KELLY as his murderer. Each day the prisoner is conveyed to the Court-house by three troops of cavalry and a large force of mounted police and constables on cars. After what happened at Manchester and Clerkenwell, these precautions are natural, even if needless, and the authorities are right to err on the safe side. The bad part of the story is the open sympathy of the Dublin mob, or portions of it, with the supposed murderer, and the cowardice of the Dublin citizens, who have resorted to every dodge and pretext to escape being included in the jury at the trial. The prisoner's counsel has raised a question as to whether TALBOT died of his wounds or of unskillful surgical treatment, and the medical witnesses seem to be affected by the general terror, and disposed to fall in with the case for the defense. Meanwhile the priests are seizing the opportunity to try to compel the Government to surrender the education of the Irish people absolutely into their hands as the price of their loyalty, with a significant threat that if the price is withheld the Government must take the consequences. I fancy the Government, under Mr. LOWE'S influence, is firm in refusing the compact, and it is quite certain that Parliament would never sanction it, even if they were weak enough to yield. Altogether Ireland is again in a rather effervescent condition, and if anybody in America would like a little excitement, and finds even the South dull, now that the President has taken the Kuklux in hand, he had better try the Emerald Isle for a change. For an old country it is lively enough.

THE THEATRES.

The theatrical novelties are a revival of "The Tempest," and a new comedy, "On Guard," by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, at the Court Theatre. Pictorially "The Tempest" is splendid enough, with such taste and fancy also as well as splendor in the scenery, but histrionically there is not much to be said for it. It is not in itself a good acting play, and what is most wanted for it is pure and distinct elocution, and for the most part the company at the Queen's is quite incapable of reciting blank verse. Miss HODSON is a very dainty *Ariel*, singing the dirge of the part charmingly, though the effect of "Where the Bee Sucks" is somewhat weakened by a too corporeal bat, astride which the sprite sits. Mr. RIGNOLD has lavished a good deal of pains and grotesque fancy in his make-up of *Caliban*, with a huge head, tusks and claws, which even for a monster would bear clipping. Mr. GILBERT'S comedy is an evident imitation of the late Mr. ROBERTSON'S pieces, but he lacks Mr. ROBERTSON'S expertness in construction and happy smartness of dialogue. The story is simply this: A pretty little flirt, who means no harm, but can't help using her eyes on every man that comes within their range, is sincerely attached to *Lieut. Warrington*, a young officer, and is engaged to him. At the same time, and without his knowledge, she has been casting her glamours over her cousin; he is a bit of a rogue, and has an eye to her money. *Baby Boodle*, (a heavy dragoon,) and an African traveler, has proposed and been rejected. *Warrington*, knowing his general disposition, but not aware of his precise relations with the other gentlemen, leaves her in charge of the traveler when he goes to Gibraltar to join his regiment. The traveler is true to his trust, but his watch exasperates the flirt, who dismisses him, while the knavish cousin poisons *Warrington's* mind against him by insinuating that his supposed friend was seeking the girl for himself. Of course everything is satisfactorily cleared up in the end. There is here a good plot, with fine scope both for incident and character, but Mr. GILBERT does not know how to turn it to account. He faintly outlines the story, in a lazy, indiscriminate way, and the characters are little better than shadowy caricatures. *Baby Boodle* is a poor imitation of *Dundreary*. To-night we are to have CONGREVE'S "Love for Love"—in its day the most popular comedy ever written—at the Gaiety, and a melodrama founded on *Edwin Drood*, at the Surrey. On Monday the French company begins its performances, and a German buffo company is also to make a start the same evening. We shall thus have French, German and Italian performances to choose from, beside our own English ones. F. H. J.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Statues From Connecticut—Report From the Tunis Expedition—Sale of Military Lands—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—When Congressmen return they will find two new statues in the old Hall. They are the contribution of the State of Connecticut to the national gallery, and have just arrived. Mr. S. WARREN, of the Batterson Monumental Works, Hartford, came in charge of them, and today delivered them over to Architect CLARKE in good order, who is hereafter charged with their careful handling and keeping. One is the statue of SHERMAN, the first Governor of Connecticut, and the other of the soldier-artist, Col. TRUMBULL, who painted the three historical groups of portraits in the rotunda of the Capitol. They are both by the same sculptor, young Mr. IVES, who also modeled the bronze statue of Bishop BROWNELL, in the Trinity College grounds at Hartford. They are heroic size, eight feet high. They are so far unboxed and in perfect order. From the imperfect view thus obtained, it was evident that in point of artistic merit the statues are scarcely a match for the contribution of Rhode Island. Lacking, at least, the careful attention and finish and elaboration of details of the statues of GREENE and WILLIAMS. They cost to the State about $17,000, delivered here.

NAVAL REPORT FROM TUNIS.

Commodore JAMES R. M. MULLANY, who has recently returned home in the United States Steamer *Richmond*, has submitted to the Navy Department an interesting report on the political condition of the Barbary States. He reports that since the Spanish invasion the most turbulent of these States has been perfectly quiet. Tripoli suffered severely from drouth during the past Summer, which compelled the people to send their mules, cattle, &c., to Malta and other places to save their lives. The people of Tripoli sometimes resist the exactions of the Pasha's oppressive taxation, but not very successfully, as they must trade with and through the City of Tripoli, which is under the Sultan's control. The Regency of Tunis is ruled by a Bey, who acknowledges fealty to the Sultan only. In Church matters the country has been tranquil since the insurrection of 1864, the only foreign complication existing is one with Italy, which has progressed to arbitration, now in a state of suspension, owing to the failure of the two Governments thus far to agree upon an umpire. The financial difficulties of the Regency are very great, and the Government has resisted all the methods resorted to by a mixed Commission, composed chiefly of foreign consuls resident at the capital, for the purpose of inaugurating financial reform. Considerable progress has been made, however, in judicial reform. In all the States Commodore MULLANY reports the most friendly feeling toward the United States.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

Senator SCHURZ arrived here this morning for the purpose of selecting a house for the residence of his family during the coming session of Congress. The Senator will shortly deliver a lecture here in one of the regular courses.

DISMANTLEMENT OF OLD FORTS.

By an act of Congress, dated Feb. 27, 1871, provision was made that the War Department should turn over to the Interior Department certain reservations of forts, no longer needed, and the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to have them divided by surveys into forty acre lots and appraised and sold. These forts were Wayne and Smith in Arkansas, Sabine and Jessup in Louisiana, Zarra in Kansas, a portion of the Abercrombie reservation in Minnesota, Lane and Walla Walla in Oregon, Camp McGarry in Nevada, Sumner in New-Mexico, and a portion of Bridger. These forts have all been turned over to the Interior Department by the War Department, except where some delay was provided for in the law. Some of them are on land that had been surveyed before the forts were located. Surveys have been ordered of some of the others, and of one, Fort McGarry, a survey is impracticable, owing to its being waste lands, remote from any of the survey lines that have been run. Fort Smith was on lands bought by the War Department of individuals, and the validity of its title is either in doubt, or has not been proved. Fort Walla Walla, instead of being in Oregon, as the law described, is in Washington Territory. Besides the act made no provision for the expenses of appraisement, and so the Interior Department has found it impossible to sell the lands, as the act contemplates, and cannot do it without additional legislation, which will be recommended. The whole case is explained in the report of the Commissioner of the Central Land Office. Some story has been rather incoherently told about fraudulent speculation in the sale of Fort Gibson under this act, which is evidently false, as the fort is not in the list, and is in possession of the War Department.

A DESPICABLE ADVENTURER.

A little sensation was created in the Treasury Department here yesterday by the arrest of a man named HOOVER, charged with blackmailing female clerks. This man not long since occupied the lofty position of Pound-master to the now defunct Corporation of Washington. Being thrown out of this by the new Government, and not being willing to accept the invitation of the Board of Public Works to earn an honest living in breaking stone for streets, he resorted to the nefarious practice of raising money by pretending to an influence he did not possess, the exercise of which would procure situations in the Treasury for anxious applicants, who gave him money outright to the extent of a month's pay in one of the instances. Of course the places were never procured, and on complaint he refunded the ill-gotten money. He then laid another game by informing a young lady in one of the bureaus that he had knowledge of her indiscretions, which he would reveal to the Secretary unless a certain sum was forthcoming. But he made a mistake, for the lady defied him, made complaint against him, and yesterday he was arrested while in the Treasury Department on a warrant from the District-Attorney, and he will be tried for obtaining money under false pretenses.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORTS.

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General are engaged in preparation of their annual reports. They will all be characteristically brief, those of the War and Navy Departments in particular.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The vacancy which has continued so long in the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners was filled today by the resignation of HENRY S. LANE, was filled today by appointment of N. J. TORREY, of Circleville, Ohio. Mr. TORREY was for many years President of the State Board of Agriculture in Ohio, and has been identified with most of the efforts for promotion of agricultural interests in that State. He is a man thoroughly honest, and at home is known by the sobriquet of "Old Honesty."

The Medical Association of the District of Columbia have held another meeting on the everlasting question of admitting colored doctors to full membership. Last Spring the Association got rid of the question temporarily by voting not to enforce the rules against any of its members who might consult with licensed colored physicians prior to the annual October meetings. At the October meeting a resolution was introduced which would have the effect to lay aside the question indefinitely in the same manner, that is, the Society would stand in the attitude of authorizing a violation of the rule which it refused to repeal. It would not admit colored men, but if a member violated a rule by consulting with one of them, nothing should be done about it. It required a month's notice before action could be taken on this resolution, and the meeting was held yesterday. One of the members who was opposed to receding even so much as this from the old position of the Society, with respect to the subject, moved to lay it on the table. The members who favor the full admission of colored men, voted with the supporters of this last proposal, and the resolution was laid on the table. This was far from a satisfactory condition to leave the question in, so a motion to reconsider the last vote was made, and thus the subject goes over for two weeks. In the meantime a young practitioner having been fined $50 for practising without a license from the Society, has taken an appeal, and the decision of the Courts in his case will determine whether the association has any authority which anybody is bound to respect, and if it has not, one of the bills before Congress for its abolition will stand a good chance of passing.

The carpet used in the Senate last Winter has been put down again this Fall, and as the desks are not yet in place, visitors are locating places occupied by the desks of different Senators by noting the stains on the carpet made by tobacco juice. When there is any doubt they begin at Senator CHANDLER'S place, which is unmistakeably marked and count to the one in doubt.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEETING OF THE CLAIM COMMISSIONERS.

The American and British Claims Commission met today at noon. All the members were present, Judge FRAZER having arrived after a detention on the railroad. The business which has thus far occupied their time is of no public interest, it being merely as to legal practice and routine. The Commission will on Friday adjourn until the early part of December, when the principles of international law will be determined involving the disposal of a large number of cases. About eighteen cases of British subjects have been presented to the Commission, but none from Americans. It may not be generally known that claims from the latter against Great Britain must be filed within six months from the 26th of September last; in other words, claims must be filled by the 26th of March next. Some of the newspapers have erroneously stated that the Commission have decided that the claims of persons heretofore British subjects but who have become naturalized American citizens shall not be presented to them. The truth is the instruction to that effect came from Her Majesty's Government in response to an inquiry by Mr. HOWARD, the British agent. This instruction will govern his conduct in the presentation of claims.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following revenue appointments were made today: JAMES A. TOMLINSON, Assistant Assessor for Kansas; LOUIS H. MAYER, Assessor for the First District of Mobile, Ala.; ERNEST F. BARRON, Gauger for the Twenty-third New-York District.

The Victory of the People.

From Harper's Weekly.

The significance of the political victory in New-York can scarcely be exaggerated. Both the great parties were interested in the contest, but the popular system itself was more interested. The City of New-York had always been considered to be, as it undoubtedly is, an exceptional community. The popular system might fail there, it was thought, and yet not be vitally touched. It was a City, it was alleged, largely composed of a doubtful foreign population, of a character to be swayed by wholly personal and mercenary considerations, and not by great principles nor by reason. The majority, it was often asserted, was a rabble, ruled by demagogues at their pleasure. There can be no hope for the City of New-York, it was said, except in a vigilance committee, which is a forcible revolution, or a radical limitation of the suffrage. This was unquestionably the feeling of very many grave and sensible persons when the sun rose on the morning of election day, a day which has probably greatly deepened their respect for human nature, and their confidence in the appeal to the people.

First of all, the result is the triumph of a free and fearless Press. In surveying the field let no one forget that its glory is largely due to the courage, the fidelity, and the ability of one great journal, the NEW-YORK TIMES. The battle was, in fact, at the outset a contest between that fundamental principle of a popular Government, the freedom of the Press, and that ancient and fatal foe of republics, corruption. The mean tyranny of Tammany had bought and frightened and silenced many organs of public opinion, as they were called, and it was sure that if it could only muzzle those that still spoke independently, its power was absolutely secure. It knew that the tongue, the pen, and the pencil are stronger and more durable than adamant or brass, and that there is no tyranny, however ruthless and coarse and inexorable, that those little wands cannot destroy. Therefore it wished to paralyze them all. It struck at the free Press in its infamous code amendments, and in dastardly blows at private business, but it struck in vain. A great journal, unbought and unterrified, led the assault, which grew more and more terrible, until this vilest although formidable despotism of the Tammany Ring, the reckless tyranny of thieves and blackguards, fell before the wrath of honest citizens.

It is not difficult to refine upon the result, and to perceive that all motives were not pure nor all hands clean. But the chief lesson is this, that in a system founded upon popular consent great evils in a manner tend to cure themselves by developing hostilities among themselves. In other words, knavery cannot always be united. It is distrustful and blind, and its dissatisfied element will combine with honesty and intelligence to work a reform. If it be said—and there is great force in the remark—that a victory for absolute honesty and intelligence is not won by such an alliance, the reply is, that in political contests we may wisely be content with something less than victories of absolute right, if only intrenched wrong is hurled from power. The moral stimulus that follows is of incalculable benefit.

But the victory has been won only by the most unprecedented activity and zeal and union of all honest men in the City. They have learned their power, and let us hope that they have also learned the conditions of its efficiency. If we would have a free government, we must pay the price, and the price is care, and thought, and trouble, and labor and sacrifice. TWEED and the Tammany Ring ruled the City because thousands of intelligent and refined persons hated politics, and thought that no gentleman could touch them without contamination, and recoiled from the name of politician, and thought that the Tammany Ring was no worse than those who would break it. But the Tammany Ring, and all similar political Rings, make politics disgusting and repulsive for this very purpose. They wish to disgust and to repel honest and decent men, for then they are sure of having their own unclean way. And every honest man who suffers himself to be repelled, who refrains from an active share in politics, who never goes to the primaries nor to the conventions, betrays honesty and his country, and bends himself and others to such a miserable yoke as that which has just been spurned.

Let those who have now for the first time actively engaged in politics remember that this victory is won for the year only, not for next year nor for future years. It has merely shown how victories may be won. The same interest and attention and zeal, the same willingness to bear and forbear, the same rigorous resolution that votes shall be honestly cast and honestly counted, will save the future as it has saved the present. Those who now for the first time have done what every American citizen ought always to do, have learned also for the first time what they have always heard without comprehending—that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It will be the fault of no class but that of honest and intelligent men if another tyranny as foul as that of Tammany ever again enslaves the City.

Cholera in the Harbor—Three More Deaths—Twelve New Cases.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the Health Officer's Assistant, Dr. MOSHER, was on board the *Delaware*, and made a rigid inspection, which was repeated two or three times again, when he found it necessary to remove the following persons, who showed symptoms of cholera, to the West Bank Hospital: Laura Petersen, Johanna Neilson, Johanna Malvern, John Mahmen, Theresa Flora Elbing, Nathan Rosenberg, August Schultz, Anna Schultz, Peter N. Larsen, Peter C. Alsen, Carl Subs, Frederick Hohn, Bertha Hohn, Marie Mewry and Franz Cobb. This having been accomplished it was deemed advisable to remove the *Delaware* to the Lower Bay in order to facilitate the transfer of any others who may be attacked with the disease on board that vessel. The more timid of the Staten Islanders were delighted when the news of the *Delaware's* departure was made known. The arrival of the *Humboldt*, which is expected in a few days, is looked forward to with no small amount of interest. She belongs to the same line as the *Franklin* and comes from the same ports. She will doubtless undergo a most rigid overhauling from the Quarantine officials, who are now thoroughly prepared for any emergency.

Two deaths occurred on board the *Delaware* yesterday of persons who were well the day before; they were CHRISTINA ANDREAS WARBELOW, aged eighty-five years, and MATHILDA PETERSEN, aged four years. IDA NOETZEL, aged sixteen years, died yesterday at West Bank. Dr. REID reports that he wants more nurses, and that he fears two more deaths will occur immediately. The nurses will be sent today from Ward's Island. Medicine and other stores are also called for by the doctor. Presents are being received from the citizens. The cause of the sudden breaking out of the disease is said to have been the closing of the hatches in a rain-storm.

END OF THE VIADUCT SCHEME.

A General Resignation of the Directors—The Financial Condition "All that Could be Expected."

The Board of Directors of the New-York (Viaduct) Railway Company met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, HENRY HILTON, President, in the chair. The meeting was held in pursuance of a call from the President.

The President laid before the Board a report of the action thus far taken in furthering the building of the railway, the report being illustrated by plans of the projected work, and accompanied by diagrams exhibiting the surveys thus far made.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, the treasurer of the Company, reported that the financial condition of the enterprise was all that could be expected, and that it promised soon to be all that the most sanguine friends of the scheme had ever anticipated.

In view of an important change about to be instituted in the Board, the President was directed to suspend all employes of the company for the present except the Secretary and the President's clerk.

A resolution was passed appointing Messrs. Edward B. Wesley, William R. Travers, John Jacob Astor, W. Butler Duncan and Joseph Seligman a committee to concert a plan for the reorganization of the Board of Directors, and to report the result of their action at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

To assist the Committee in carrying out the plan intrusted to it, a suggestion was made that all the members of the Board present place their resignations in the hands of the Committee. This suggestion was immediately carried into effect.

The Committee was then instructed to notify the absent members of the Board of Directors of the action taken by the members present, and to receive all the resignations that may be sent to it from the absent members.

It was stated that there is but little doubt that by Monday next the Committee will have received the resignations of all the directors.

The Board then adjourned.

The following are the names of some of the members of the present Board of Directors: Wm. M. Tweed, John J. Bradley, Richard B. Connolly, A. Oakey Hall, Peter B. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, Richard O'Gorman and Henry Smith.

The Yosemite Valley—Lecture by Rev. E. C. Sweetser.

A numerous audience assembled in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, last evening, to listen to a lecture by Rev. E. C. SWEETSER on the "Yosemite Valley and the Big-tree Groves of California." The lecturer commenced with a humorous description of the journey on horseback to the celebrated valley by the party of which he was a member. He graphically described the various objects of interest there, and, though going over what has long been a beaten track, gave interest to his descriptions by the many poetical fancies with which he adorned them. There was much of brilliant imagery, and occasionally deep thought in the lecture, but whether humorous, grave or gay, it was always interesting. With something of the flavor of the pulpit in them, the speaker's manner and elocution were easy and agreeable, and a round of hearty applause greeted the close of his effort.

At the conclusion of the lecture some fine stereoscopic views of various points of interest in the valley and among the big trees were exhibited.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, is at the Astor House.

Capt. E. R. MOODIE, of the steam-ship *Cuba*, is at the Brevoort House.

Sir ALEX. T. and Lady GALT, of Canada, are at the Gilsey House.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver his new lecture, "Will It Pay?" in Cooper Institute this evening.

The German confectioners had their fifth annual ball at the Union Assembly Rooms last evening. They had a delightful time.

Mayor J. D. HOPKINS, Mayor of Utica, and Ex-United States Senator JOHN H. RICE, of Maine, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Gen. JAS. NEGLEY, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. J. MONELL, of Fishkill, and Rev. PELHAM WILLIAMS, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. JAS. O. DEAN, of California, and Col. S. E. TEMPLE, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The German lager-beer brewers of New-York, Staten Island and Morrisania, have subscribed $4,900 in aid of the Chicago sufferers.

Recorder A. POLLOK, of Washington, and Gen. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, of Albany, are at the St. James Hotel.

In the case of BREEN *vs.* RICH, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The Captain and Purser of the Hamburg steam-ship *Silesia* will accept our thanks for valued additions to our foreign files.

Congressman A. D. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and Ex-Controller LUCIUS ROBINSON, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. A. W. TOMPKINS, of Rhode Island, and Col. JAMES BIDDLE, of Detroit, are at the New-York Hotel.

The frigate *Wabash* will not probably leave before Saturday. Yesterday a number of visitors went on board.

Judge BEDFORD remarked yesterday that he expected the whole day would be occupied on Monday by the arguments on the Haggerty bail case.

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man fell through the dock at Castle Garden into the water and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Dr. THOMS will give an account of the progress of temperance in the Old World in the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, this evening at 7½ P. M.

The German Stone-cutters' Benevolent Association gave an annual ball at the Casino, in Houston-street, last evening, and enjoyed themselves vastly.

On account of the closing of the McComb's Dam Bridge across the Harlem River, the only way of reaching Fordham at Jerome-park is by way of Harlem Bridge.

The shooting galleries, of which such a number sprang up suddenly in Chatham-street a short time since, have all died out for want of support, and the stores are mainly unoccupied.

Dr. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, of the body of CHARLES G. JACKSON, at St. Luke's Hospital, with the result of showing that he died from a fracture of the skull.

FRANCIS M. HAWLEY, of Connecticut; CHARLEY P. REDMOND, of Arkansas, and MARK M. POMEROY, of Wisconsin, were yesterday admitted as attorneys of this State by the Supreme Court, General Term.

The unknown man brought from the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station on Tuesday, to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from apoplexy, has been recognized as Judge FREDERICK VOSE, of Walpole, N. H.

The Lord Bishop of Litchfield was among the passengers by the *Java* for Liverpool yesterday. He was hospitably entertained by Rev. Dr. DIX, at Trinity rectory, in Varick-street, on Tuesday evening.

The wife of Gen. JAMES WOOD, Senator elect from Livingston County, died yesterday at the residence of her brother, Dr. HARRIS, in Twenty-eighth-street. Mrs. WOOD was the sister of the late Gov. YOUNG.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of SARAH BREIMAN, No. 131 West Twenty-seventh-street, who died from burns received a week ago by her clothes taking fire. Verdict, accidental death.

Yesterday four prisoners escaped from Ludlow-street Prison. Their means of escape and their names are shrouded in mystery, as the officers connected with the jail declined to furnish any information on the subject.

The Chamber of Commerce have received communications from the Governors of Michigan and Wisconsin, gratefully acknowledging the contributions received by the Chamber for the relief of the sufferers by the forest fires.

The Executive Committee of the National Tobacco Association have arranged to hold their next annual meeting on Dec. 6, at Washington, D. C. The most important business will be the settlement of the question of the tax on tobacco.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, ALBERT FITCH pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and wagon, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

HENRY CLINTON, being detected in the act of stealing the clothing of his fellow lodgers, at No. 141 Washington-street early yesterday morning was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING was committed for trial.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of NICHOLAS FARRELL, who died from injuries received on the 5th inst. by being run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Much of the recent filling in at the Battery which backed the stone abutments recently built, has been washed away, and at present large gaps exist between the shore and the water front.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association will hold a mass-meeting at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, at which its President, Judge BARRETT, and other eminent speakers, will deliver addresses on the results of the election.

Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last night made a descent upon the faro bank No. 134 Bowery, and arrested seven persons, with the implements of the game. They will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

An application was made yesterday, before Judge BRADY, to vacate the assessment on the estate of JAMES DEAN, for the laying of Belgian pavement in Hudson-street, on the ground that the notice of assessment was not duly published. The Court reserved its decision.

The house wherein the murder of Mr. NATHAN took place is now being fitted up in gorgeous style and will be converted into a gambling-house. The room where the murder took place will be used for a faro game. Do the Police know it?

Yesterday morning a water main burst at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fortieth-street, and caused a running brook in the street throughout the day. The power of the water was so great that all efforts to stop the leak were fruitless.

The horse disease, so severe a few months ago among the stock of the City railroad companies, has almost died out, and but few cases exist at present. Even in the Third-avenue stable, where the disease was most virulent, it has totally abated.

Seventeen delinquent policemen were on the calendar at Police Head-quarters yesterday, fifteen of whom were tried. Patrolman ANDREW RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with intoxication and the case was referred to the Board.

The foreman of the Grand Jury made a complaint to Judge BEDFORD, in the General Sessions, yesterday, of the cold in their room for the want of fuel. Judge BEDFORD said it was just as bad in the Court-room. He had written to the Sheriff to supply fuel for the Grand Jury, and he couldn't tell why it was not done.

Yesterday a burglar entered the residence of the late Dr. HUTCHINSON, No. 237 East Seventy-ninth-street, during the absence of Mrs. HUTCHINSON and the other inmates, but was discovered and arrested. He gave his name as JOHN FURLONS, and was held for examination at the Yorkville Police Court.

When patroling the North River, yesterday morning, Officers O'BRIEN and HUDSON started in pursuit of a small boat in which were two men, who pulled into a slip, and, jumping ashore, abandoned the boat to the Police, who found in it 600 pounds of sugar, which had evidently been stolen.

HENRY GIBSON and GEORGE GOSSEN, two pick-pockets, were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, upon complaint of WILLIAM HUNT, of No. 11 Marion-street, who charged them with picking his pocket of $159, while he was on an Eighth-avenue car. They were committed for trial.

The Young Men's Mission Society of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, had a pleasant reunion last evening in the basement of the church. The church is one of the oldest of the denomination in this City, having been established in 1823, and the Mission Society has had an existence of twenty-eight years.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early-closing Association met at Plimpton Hall last evening and adopted a new constitution and by-laws, into which they have introduced the new feature of benevolence, thus making their organization doubly beneficial. Their membership continues to increase steadily.

An interesting lecture on "China, in its Political, Social and Religious Aspects," was delivered, last evening, by Rev. ADOLPHUS NASSEUR, in the parish Church of St. Laurence, Eighty-fourth-street. The lecturer is a French priest; had been six years a missionary in the heart of the Chinese Empire, and wore the ordinary Chinese costume.

A presentation of Gerard medals took place, yesterday, at Grammar School No. 10, at Wooster-street. Hon. BERNARD SMYTHE presided. The programme, which consisted of dialogues, declamations, singing, and exercises in various subjects, was well rendered in all its parts. The semi-annual certificates and small medals were presented by Hon. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, and the Gerard medals by Hon. S. W. GERARD.

LONG ISLAND.

On Monday, Dec. 4, the annual election for Trustees will take place in Flushing, Whitestone and College Point.

Yesterday it was reported that a number of the heads of departments of Long Island City had resigned, including the Chairman of the Commission of Public Works and the head of the Law Bureau.

A report of the Flushing Drainage Commission has been made, showing receipts to the amount of $195,139 since May 19, 1869, and expenditures in that time of about $130,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

A new school-house is being built at New-Brighton. The estimated cost is $30,000.

The residence of ANN NOBLE, at Tompkinsville, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $100.

ELLEN FITZGERALD was sent to the County Jail yesterday afternoon by Justice KILPATRICK, on the charge of inhumanly beating her little boy FRANK.

NEW-JERSEY.

The delegates from the Evangelical Sunday-schools of New-Jersey met at the Market-street Methodist Church, in Paterson, yesterday.

MOSES STRAUSS, who was convicted of having robbed CLARK'S clothing-store, Jersey City, was yesterday again arraigned on a new count. He pleaded guilty.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners last evening recommended the discharge of Sergt. VAN BUREN, of the Third Precinct, from the force, for being asleep while on duty.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, last evening held an inquest on the body of PATRICK KELLY, who was run over and killed by a horse-car at Oakland and Hoboken avenues, on Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and censured the conductor and driver for failing to attend to the injured man proper after he had been run over.

ALEXANDER RIFE, a boy of fifteen years, on Tuesday night attempted to break out of the Hudson County Jail. He succeeded in picking the lock of his cell with a pair of scissors, and removed the lath and plaster from the ceiling, when he came in contact with the iron network which lines the roof. He then attempted to dig through the wall, and had made considerable progress when he was discovered.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received the latest files of the English periodicals for the week ending Nov. 4, including the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Punch, Nature, Academy, Spectator, Saturday Review, Examiner*, &c. On Mr. BRENTANO'S counter will always be found all the newest European and American periodicals, both illustrated and literary.

Fine Bronze Centre Pieces,
AND CARD RECEIVERS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
No. 19 Maiden-lane and No. 22 John-street.
—*Advertisement.*

Tomes, Melvain & Co.,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.
LEATHER GOODS,
FROM VIENNA, LONDON AND PARIS.
—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder, the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, &c. Depot, No. 69 New-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Tomes, Melvain & Co.,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.
BRONZES,
from Paris, Vienna, and Berlin.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machine in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Donovan's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners, No. 5 East 12th-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 841 Broadway. Diamonds bought.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—WARDWELL.—Aug. 15, 1871, in San Francisco, Cal., at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Bush, LEON MCLEOD BALDWIN, of Los Feliz Rancho, Los Angeles County, to Mrs. JANET M. WARDWELL, of San Francisco, Cal.

COLEMAN—BACKUS.—At Detroit, Mich., on the 11th inst., at the residence of Dr. Z. Pitcher, by Right Rev. C. H. Borgess, SILAS B. COLEMAN, of New-York, to MARIE REBECCA BACKUS, of Detroit.

CLARKE—MORRIS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., THOMAS B. CLARKE to FANNIE E., daughter of John J. Morris, Esq., all of this City.

DIXON—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the Tompkins-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Barnhart, HENRY C. DIXON to MARIA W., daughter of Capt. Wm. J. Rogers, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Sag Harbor papers please copy.

EDDY—BREVOORT.—At Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, ULYSSES D. EDDY to JENNIE, youngest daughter of Henry Brevoort, Esq., all of New-York.

FRENCH—BANFORD.—On Nov. 14, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, New-York, Capt. JOHN W. FRENCH, United States Army, to LILLIE, daughter of Gen. J. V. Banford, United States Army.

HOPKINS—MUNN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, STEPHEN TYNG HOPKINS to MARY WARNER, daughter of William H. Munn, Esq., all of this City.

PEIRCE—MONFORT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. B. K. Peirce, D. D., CHARLES P. PEIRCE, of New-York, to JENNIE E. MONFORT, of Astoria, L. I. No cards.

TOPPING—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Jos. Kimball, D. D., A. H. TOPPING to CORNELIA, third daughter of the late Gerrit Smith, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Baltimore and New-Jersey papers please copy.

TOFFEY—RODGER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bergenwood-av., by Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, GEORGE C. TOFFEY to BESSIE M., daughter of R. T. Rodger, Esq., all of Jersey City Heights.

DIED.

ARMS.—On the 14th inst., after a short illness, at his residence, No. 59 Sands-st., Brooklyn, CHARLES ARMS, an old merchant of this City, 64 years of age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—At Aiken, S. C., on Sunday, Nov. 12, JOHN M. BAKER, of this City, in the 3.th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., today, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

DEVENDORF.—On Monday, Nov. 13, EDWARD DEVENDORF, M. D., aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of the Williamsburg Medical Society, and officers and members of Progressive Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 518 Grand-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEVOE.—At Tarrytown, MARIA CLARISSA, wife of Abraham Devoe.

Funeral at Rev. Mr. Allen's Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday.

GREEN.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Nov. 14, HENRIETTA GREEN, widow of Alonzo Green, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

QUICK.—On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, ADELINE, daughter of the late Abraham Quick.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock without further invitation.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Tuesday, 14th inst., GEORGE EGMONT, infant son of George S. Jr., and Julia M. Schermerhorn, aged 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 29 Nassau-st.

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR
of
the
CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
No. 6 New Church-st., corner Fulton.
THIS WEEK
It contains a great variety of original matter contributed by
Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D.,
Rev. T. W. CHAMBERS, D. D.,
Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D.,
Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D.,
Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D.,
Rev. H. D. GANSE, and others.
Sermon by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, D. D.
Terms, $3 per annum.
City subscribers, $3 50.

PROGRESS OF DENTISTRY.
Artificial teeth inserted permanently, without plates, clasps, or any extractions, preserving the natural expression, taste, and voice. The stumps are hermetically closed, to prevent corrosion, or becoming offensive; decayed teeth and stumps restored by building up to original shape and color; refers to prominent citizens. Call on the inventor, Dr. SIGESMOND, No. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

"THE WEST WIND."—THE OWNER of Gould's great piece of Statuary has consented to place it upon exhibition for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 22, afternoons and evenings, for three days. An opportunity, which will probably never again occur, is now offered the public to see this masterpiece of art. Tickets can be obtained at No. 114 and No. 701 Broadway, Caswell's, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, and at the drug and book stores in Brooklyn.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, JOINTS, warts, &c., cured, without pain, by Dr. RICE, the celebrated chiropodist, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Rice's Annihilator, cures corns, &c., 50 cents, by mail.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. An address to the voters of the district will come up for consideration; also the subject of cumulative voting. All friends of good government are invited.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Sec. JOEL W. MASON, Pres.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. AUGUSTUS WEISMAN, Senator, and HENRY H. HAIGHT, Assemblyman elect, will address the meeting.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WILLIAM GLASER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WILLIAM B. AVERY, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A mass-meeting of this Association will be held at Steinway Hall FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Judge BARRETT and others will speak.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 15, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of JOHN R. FELLOWS, Esq., referee, disposed of the following property belonging to the estate of MORITZ A. GERSCHEIDT, deceased: Premises No. 323 West Thirty-fifth-street, a four-story brick dwelling-house and lot, near Eighth-avenue, sold for $12,100, and purchased by A. L. GERSCHEIDT; premises No. 46 South Third-street, Brooklyn, a three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, sold for $6.250, same purchaser as above; premises No. 50 South Third-street, Brooklyn, a house and lot similar to above, sold for $6,250, and purchased by HENRY ALTENBRANDT; premises No. 275 South First-street, Brooklyn, a two-story frame house and lot, sold for $3,050, and purchased by MARTHA KUHNE. Also, a property embracing ten acres of cultivated land, with two houses thereon, located at or near the Four Corners in the town of Middletown, Richmond County, Staten Island. Sold for $17,800, and purchased by H. M. GERSCHEIDT. In addition to the above real estate business, WM. KENNELLY offered at public auction a three-story brick house and lot known as No. 294 Dean-street, Brooklyn, between Powers and Nevins streets, but the bids received not being considered sufficiently high, no sale was effected, and the property was withdrawn.

At a stock sale later in the day MULLER, WILKINS & Co. disposed of the following securities, at the percentage prices noted: $2,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company seven per cent. coupon bond, due January 1, 1890, interest January and July, sold at 101¾ per cent.; $2,000 Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due Nov. 1, 1890, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 87½ per cent.; 19 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Company, par $100 each, 119¾; 400 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, par $50 each, 248 to 250; 50 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 171; 20 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 65; 27 shares Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company, $100 each, 45; 20 shares Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, $100 each, 70; 100 shares People's Gas-light Company, $10 each, 112½; $2,000 New-York Central Railroad Company 6s, 1887, interest June and Dec. 15, 92; 200 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 170 to 170½; 20 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, 250; and $22,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. new bonds, coupons January and July, sold at 28 to 29½.

Today, at the Exchange, the extensive sale in partition, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of desirably located City lots takes place, which will undoubtedly draw together a large number of buyers. Improved City real estate will also be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., and by JAMES M. MILLER, situated respectively on One Hundred and Twentieth and on Fortieth streets.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son—B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

4-story brick house and lot, No. 323 West 35th-st., near 8th-av. $12,100

BROOKLYN, E. D.

By Same Auctioneers.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 46 South 3d-st.. $6,250
3-story brick house and lot, No. 50 South 3d-st.. 6,250
2-story frame house and lot, No. 275 South 1st-st. 3,050

CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

By Same Auctioneers.

10 acres of land, with two large dwelling-houses thereon, situate at or near the four corners in the town of Middletown, Richmond County $17,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

5th-av., new, desirable, well-located, medium-sized house.
5th-av., extra large, superb, new residence, near 48th-st.
Park-av., near 38th-st., full-sized, superb dwelling.
Madison-av., near 40th-st., double dwelling, 31x50 feet.
46th-st., near 5th-av., 1 full and 1 medium-sized house.
48th, 49th and 50th sts., near 5th-av., desirable lease-holds.
52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th sts., near 5th and Madison avs., full, medium and small-sized dwellings.
Apply to the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.
5th-av.—Several desirable medium and extra size houses.
Madison-av., Murray Hill—Splendid corner with stable lot.
Madison-av., below and contiguous to the Park—A number of fine houses.
Park av.—Very attractive corner and inside, medium size houses; bargains.
14th-st.—Handsome full size house; cheap.
22d-st.—Extra size house; 5th and 6th avs.
23d-st.—Splendid extra size house, suitable for a club.
31st-st.—Three-story, high stoop b. s.; bargain.
34th-st.—Attractive English basement, b. s. house.
37th-st.—A very desirable English basement house, near 5th-av., suitable for a physician.
39th-st.—Four-story, high stoop house, between 5th and 6th avs.
40th-st.—Extra and full size houses.
42d-st.—Splendid house, with furniture.
43d-st.—Attractive house, frescoed, together with furniture.
45th-st.—Several modern houses; very low.
46th st.—Four-story h. s. b. stone.
47th-st.—Three-story h. s. b. stone.
48th-st.—Four-story h. s. b. s.; Columbia College lease.
52d-st.—Several desirable houses; 5th and 6th avs.
53d-st.—Full size four-story h. s., near 5th-av.
56th-st.—A number of modern houses.
57th-st.—A very elegant house.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE, REAL ESTATE, NO. 69 LIBERTY-ST., Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—THREE ADJOINING HOUSES and lots in 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and near the St. Denis Hotel.
ALSO FOR SALE—A four-story brown-stone front house and lot in 12th-st., near Broadway, or will be leased for a term of years, or exchanged; immediate possession if required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD CORNER FOR SALE.—A very desirable corner-house on Madison-av.; full-sized lot; house built very substantially, on its own walls, and with centre brick walls; has all improvements, and is in order; size, 25x55 feet; lot, 95; early possession, and price and terms reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., and 35 East 17th-st.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 90TH-ST. entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.
Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 84th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SONS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60, lot 100; elegantly furnished; sold on liberal terms, with or without furniture. Permits and particulars of WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 34 Laight-st., being about 30 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 28th-st., near Broadway. Price $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS ON 5TH, 8TH, MADISON and other avenues and streets, Boulevard, choice Harlem lots, &c., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av.; just put in perfect order; terms very easy. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BOWERY PROPERTY.—SEVERAL desirable pieces for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

GREENE-ST. PROPERTY.—SEVERAL pieces, near new stores now finishing, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WATER FRONTS ON THE NORTH, East and Harlem Rivers for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 8th and 5th avs. F. G. & D. BROWN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, AT Ridgewood, N. J., on the Erie Railway, within six minutes' walk of the station, on the Ridge, adjoining the residences of Messrs. Whitman Phillips and E. A. Walton; commands splendid views of the surrounding country, overlooking the Paramus, Hackensack and Saddle River Valleys. Can be subdivided and will be sold in plots. This is one of the most healthy regions within an hour of New-York, and is free from objection. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELIZABETH, N. J.—TWO NEW two-story French-roof frame houses, lot 30x125, nine rooms each, with all modern improvements; $6,500 each; will take $1,000 every year until paid for; street sewered and paved; all assessments paid; fine location, three minutes from the depot. HARRISON & BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESter and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR sale of about seventy acres, situated one-half mile from railroad depot, at Nanuet, thirty miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, or the New-York and Hackensack Railroad, with large frame dwelling, barn sufficient for thirty head of stock, and other out-buildings, all in good order; three acres of raspberries, five acres of blackberries, two acres of grapes, two acres of currants, all in full bearing, beside peach, pear, cherry and apple trees in abundance; immediate possession given; terms liberal. Apply to SAMUEL RANDEL, 12 Cortlandt-st.

EXCHANGE FOR LANDS IN NEBRASKA—A Valuable Place.—A Tremont good house and sixteen City lots will be exchanged for land in Lancaster or Seward Counties, in Nebraska. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS—125 acres with water frontage of one and a half miles, on the East River, located in Westchester County within sight of Hell Gate, for sale by F. G. & D. Brown, No. 100 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$8,500 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE residence at Roselle, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; location unsurpassed. View of premises and particulars at No. 280 Pearl-st.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN Westchester County for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 159 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to let, furnished, till last week in April next. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET UNTIL MAY 1, 1872, A VERY DEsirable place on Southern Boulevards, fifteen minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge. Large, comfortable Winter house; good stable and out-buildings, with fine view of Sound; rent, $700. Apply to M. A. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A FULL SIZE DESIRABLE DWELLing with all modern improvements, fine order, to let or lease, low, unfurnished; possession No. 190 West 10th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT FOR twenty-one years, on 5th-av., above 23d-st., a corner lot, 50x100 feet.
ALSO,
six or eight parcels to lease for twenty-one years, (ground rent,) 25 to 75 feet fronts, several of which are corners, below 23d-st., on 5th-av.
ALSO, TO RENT, FURNISHED,
one of the most elegantly-furnished high-stoop brown-stone houses on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; will be rented to first-class tenants for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LET, NOS. 81-83 Franklin-st., from 1st of February, with Otis' steam elevator. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN, No. 5 East 42d-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT, NO. 45 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway; rent moderate. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FINE LOFT, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND business properties in New-York and Brooklyn, for cash purchasers, and excellent exchanges. HARRISON & BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS, ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.
JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, without reserve, On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:
PRESIDENT-STREET—N. s., 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.
BOND-STREET—N. w. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.
TERMS—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING ON 1ST-AV., between 120th and 121st sts., at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
FIRST-AVENUE—The very desirable two-story, attic, and basement Frame Dwelling and Lot of Land, situate on the west side of 1st-av., 50.5 feet north of 120th-st. House is frame, filled with brick, 21.6x32 feet, and extension of 14x15 feet; contains 12 rooms, gas, bath-room, water-closet, range, &c. Lot 25.2½ feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER, No. 106 Broadway.
M. A. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1871, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable business property situated on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector sts., and known as No. 92 Greenwich-st.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

BANKRUPT SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, an involuntary bankrupt.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order made in said proceedings at a Court of Bankruptcy, held at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, in said district, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, present, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge—I, William H. Ross Lewin, the assignee of said bankrupt, duly appointed in said proceedings, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises hereinafter described, No. 436 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises to wit: All that certain house and lot of land and premises situated on the south-westerly corner of Greenwich and Vestry streets, in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, within the bounds, and containing as follows to wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the southerly line or side of Vestry-street with the westerly line or side of Greenwich-street; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Vestry-street, eighty feet, to the wall of the house now known as No. 51 Vestry-street, now or late belonging to the estate of Samuel Thompson, deceased; thence southerly along the said wall, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, parallel with Vestry-street, eighty feet, to the westerly side of Greenwich-street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich-street, to the point or place of beginning, the southerly wall of the house on said lot being a party wall, and the southern boundary line of said lot running through the centre of said party wall.—Dated Rochester, Oct. 25, 1871.
WILLIAM H. ROSS LEWIN, Assignee, &c.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 325 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:
A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.
The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.
Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.
The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.

The brilliant crystallized quartz sold by SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 152½ Fulton, over two years, has now fully attained the deserving popularity so well merited, which can be proved by thousands who have tested the diamond. It takes the place of the finest genuine diamonds, which cannot be detected by the most expert; is mounted in artistic diamond settings of solid gold. Fine Ladies' Cluster and Solitaire sets, from $8 upward; fine Gents' Cluster and Solitaire Pins and Studs, from $2 upward; fine Cluster and Solitaire Rings, from $3 upward.
J. SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 152½ Fulton-st., near Broadway.

JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, invites the attention of the trade to his stock of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, FINE HAIR-BRUSHES, TOILET GOODS, SOAPS. Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
MINERAL WATERS from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c. 500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES! Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to a vote of the alumni, its members are requested to attend the services in commemoration of its late President, Dr. Horace Webster, in St. George's Church, on FRIDAY, Nov. 17, at 3½ P. M. Please assemble at the middle aisle.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, President.
WM. STRATFORD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

POSTPONEMENT!
ART SALE. CHICAGO.
RELIEF FUND for the ARTISTS OF CHICAGO. 150 PAINTINGS.
Free gifts from our best artists, to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, on the evenings of MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 20TH AND 21ST, Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.
TO THE PUBLIC:
The ENTIRE PROCEEDS of this sale will be devoted to the aid of the artists of Chicago, many of whom have been left entirely destitute by the late conflagration in that city. Catalogues ready, and paintings on FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Art and Book-rooms.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Sales-room—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers—FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY comprising many valuable and scarce works, relating to AMERICA, LOCAL HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, SCARCE PAMPHLETS, &c; also, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.
The undersigned will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (No. 111 Broadway,) on FRIDAY, 17th of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property formerly of the Manhattan Engraving Company, bankrupt, that has come to the hands of the undersigned. The above property will be sold in gross. This sale will not include the private property of persons which was in the custody of said Company. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Nov. 16, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
70 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
579 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
470 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
All landing ex steamer.

AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, Thursday, at No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano-forte, chamber, dining furniture, china-ware, glass-ware, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK T. SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mark T. Seymour, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1871.
n8-law3w-Th* S. T. CANNON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,085.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Bernard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of September, A. D. 1871.
NATHAN VAN BEIL, Assignee,
n1-law3wTh* No. 38 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD A. THOMAS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.
One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geogheghan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 8, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOAN OFFICES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver jewelry, bar-gold and silver plate, at No. 188 Chatham-square. Bargains to be had in new and second-hand gold and silver watches. Gold chains, diamonds, pearls and other precious stones bought and sold. A. BARNARD & SON, Refiners and Jewelers, No. 188 Chatham-square.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS AND LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery and printing. Diaries for 1872.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL.

COAL.—DELIVERED, $6 50; TO CARTS, $6. Wood by load or bundle. No. 621 11th-av.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INS. CO.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B., Will have intact after deducting Chicago losses

CAPITAL, (coin) $10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE 2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES 11,000,000
Total $23,400,000

of which $1,300,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM'L P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.
BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 50 William-St.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 393 Canal-St. and 163 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000 00
ASSETS NOV. 1, 1871 .... $253,662 37

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

MATHIAS CLARK, President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby gives notice of its intention to increase the amount of its capital stock from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the addition of ONE THOUSAND NEW SHARES of FIFTY DOLLARS each, duly subscribed for and paid in.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1871. By order. M. F. HODGE, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXperienced and successful tutor of the classics and mathematics has two hours disengaged. Address W. R. B., No. 222 West 25th-st., or call in the evening.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, would be glad to make an engagement in a first-class family, where her services might be required in the education of the children and the charge of their wardrobe, &c.; references unexceptionable. Address A. W. D., Post-office Station F.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS a daily or hourly teacher; acquirements, English branches, drawing, painting, wax flowers, photograph-coloring; lessons also at her residence. Call or address TEACHER, No. 155 6th-av.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH TWO small children; a lady preferred. Address, stating terms, A. M. P., Post-office Box No. 5,406.

HOTELS.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, No. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, reliable, and economical servant; an excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse for growing children; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; or would do light chamber-work and sewing; fully competent to fill either position. Apply at No. 691 5th-av., near 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country with City convenience; the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 109 West 15th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French lady's maid, (Parisienne;) is an excellent dress-maker, and understands hair-dressing; unexceptionable references. Address PARISIENNE, Box No. 11 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and do chamber-work or sew; no objections to the country; can be seen at present employer's. Call at or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; understands the care of a young child; thorough seamstress; operates, &c.; best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, with two and a half years' City reference from last employer, who may be seen, a situation; is perfectly competent to take charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, or to cook, wash and iron, or assist in washing; country or City; is a very good meat and pastry cook; excellent baker; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; will assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; very respectable, and excellent cook; soups, meats, game, creams, pastry; excellent baker; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' or children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 West 43d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR grown children, and will do the plain sewing; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would like to go South for the Winter; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman as cook in a private family; understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent cook and baker; has good references; country preferred. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German maid; can give lessons to young ladies or children in German; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-class seamstress; an excellent operator; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; permanent employment desired; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 303 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house; prompt and trustworthy; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 344 East 47th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and seamstress, the patronage of a few more private families by the day; is an expert operator. Call or address No. 300 East 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED French woman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children, or to wait on a lady; can be recommended by a lady in the City with whom she has lived. Call at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young American person as maid and seamstress; salary not so much an object as a good home, and in an American family; no objection to the country. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; shirt-making and all kinds of family sewing and fancy work. Call for two days at No. 328 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly as her references will show; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 213 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.; can be seen for two days.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Scotch woman; can make excellent bread and cake; will give the best of reference from last place employed. Can be seen for two days, in rear house, No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress and dress-maker; is capable to act as lady's maid; is competent and trusty in every way; would be desirable to a good family. Can be seen at No. 327 East 12th-st., second floor.

A LADY HAVING A GROVER & BAKER machine wishes a situation permanent or by the day, in a respectable family, to do all kinds of machine sewing; would also assist in house-keeping. Address for three days K. H., Box 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business; no objection to either City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 503 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to go out working by the day, washing and ironing or house-cleaning, or would go as cook in a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 314 3d-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 61 West 39th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish maid; cuts, fits and makes dresses; sews on a machine; dresses hair. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to take care of children, and to assist in chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, Protestant, aged fifteen; can take care of growing children and assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 515 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a first-class laundress, washing to do at her own residence, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; none out of the country need apply. Call for two days at No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, or by machine; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 5 East Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse to one or two children, or to wait on an elderly lady; best of references. Call for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can procure the best and most reliable SERVANTS OF EVERY NATIONALITY IMMEDIATELY, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a permanent place to do waiting work alone, or chamberwork; is a good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 348 West 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do house-work, in the City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid, or would do general house-work in a nice family; best City references from last places. Call at No. 307 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to assist with washing, or take care of children; City reference. Apply at No. 320 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or dress-maker; has City reference. Call at No. 171 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, plain sewing to take out to her own house; is very much in need of it. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, A situation as first-class cook; also, a smart young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do washing together; best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, (up the Hudson preferred.) Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands her work thoroughly; has the best of references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CORDON BLEU.—A FIRST-CLASS French cook, well recommended from Paris, wishes to find a situation in a private family, who would require a nurse or ladies' maid, having her daughters serving in such capacity; both are exceedingly neat and capable. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, with unexceptionable City references, situations together; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, families' sewing at her residence; understands all kinds of fine stitching and tucking by Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, making up ladies' and children's under-clothes. Mrs. LANDON, No. 781 7th-av., near 52d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; can give the best of City reference for capability and character. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English woman as nurse, to take charge of a baby or growing children; or as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 206 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has five years' reference from last employer; is competent to do all kinds of English and French cooking; would do some washing if required. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at 206 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

EXCELLENT SERVANTS
Can be obtained at the Servants' Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. The most reliable place in New-York; (established twenty-three years;) 800 supplied in eight months. All orders promptly filled.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; the other as chamber-maid and laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing or waiting; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen, &c., constantly on hand, at the West-side Employment Office, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; best City references. Apply at No. 331 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook, and to assist with coarse washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 252 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family, City or country; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 113 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl to do general house-work in a private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 160 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 245 East 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 820 2d-av., corner 44th-st.; ring first bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman, as first-class waitress, or as first-class chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; an excellent operator; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 146 East 39th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid or take care of children; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with the chamber-work. Apply at No. 26 East 40th-st., between Madison and Park avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a place in a private family as cook; has good references; is a good bread baker; pastry and soup. Call at No. 201 West 31st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as chamber-maid or waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 476 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 170 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 206 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; refers to present employer. Apply at 41 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and to assist in chamber-work; excellent reference. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 57 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 West 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGlish Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, the other as cook; both would assist with the washing and ironing; references from last employer. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch young girl to do general house-work; a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 614 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and assist a dress-maker. Call at her present employer's, No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, and one who has given entire satisfaction, the custom of two first-class families in this City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City; reference given if required. Address A. J., Station C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with children. Apply at No. 359 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; best of City references from her last place; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at 353 West 43d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, gentlemens' or family washing at her house; linens done in superior style. Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid or waitress, and can do washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 32 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent operator. Apply at No. 210 West 27th-st., back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families' washing; would go out by the day. Call at No. 3 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is competent and obliging; has first-class City references. Call or address No. 31 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 144 East 43d-st., at any time Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROtestant girl, as chamber-maid and nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman; good reference from last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 18 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman; 2½ years' reference from last employer; can attend stock, horses, do farm work, or will mind a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; reliable, sober young man; an experienced groom and careful City driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands care of furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; willing and obliging. Address Mr. A. G. Davis, office Alligar Brothers, No. 10 Pine-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call on or address O. MILLS, No. 6 East 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and obliging, and can be well recommended from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address at No. 319 West 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; has excellent references, which will bear strict investigation. Address for two days L. G., Box No. 42 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; sober and obliging; best references given. Address P. P., Box 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address T. H., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references. Apply at No. 3 Clinton-court, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has eleven years' City reference. Call on or address L. B., harness-store, No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with unexceptionable references; expert in breaking and training horses to saddle or harness. Address E., Box No. 19 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French male cook in a private family or boarding-house; an excellent pastry cook; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address A. V., No. 123 Amity-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, Protestant; willing to make himself generally useful to any one requiring his services; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference. Call or address HENRY, No. 208 6th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and groom; seven years' good City reference. Call or address P. S., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-eight years of age and single, a situation as coachman; first-class City reference. Inquire at saddler's, No. 37 Union-square, for J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as waiter; understands his business; first-class City reference. Address WAITER, Station C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH Protestant coachman; has the best of testimonials to honesty and ability, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 136 West 17th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class groom or coachman; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at R. Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address LOUIS, No. 152 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address B. W., Up-town Advertising Office, 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family by a young man who speaks French. Address F. T., No. 1,215 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant young man; understands the care of horses and harness; is a good steady driver; can milk and make himself useful to any gentleman who requires his services; country preferred; good City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, at the private stable, No. 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a Scotchman; one who has had long experiences with horses; has best of references. Call or address W. B., No. 165 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, for a German man; is honest and faithful; takes excellent care of horses; was for the last three and a half years in the employ of the late Abner L. Ely. Apply at No. 117 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young man of twenty-four, as salesman and assistant book-keeper in a manufacturing or wholesale jewelry office, with a view of learning the business. Address T. D., Box No. 3,490 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Call or address Harness-store, No. 19 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman or groom, or would take charge of a team of road horses; best of City reference. Address T. H., No. 266 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable reference. Call or address M. G., Room No. 2, No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable man; can give the very best of City reference; left his place in consequence of his employer going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 5 Washington-place, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his late employer; married, with small family. Apply to H. M., No. 131 West 17th-st., first floor, in the yard.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical gardener and florist; single man; best of references can be given. Address W. H., gardener, No. 369 Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; ONE who is thoroughly capable, conscientious and reliable; must be experienced in the care of children; none but those having many years' City reference need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 107 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infant's nurse to go a short distance in the country; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 219 Madison-av., between 1 and 3, on Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly and can bring good references can apply at No. 35 West 27th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman cook in small private family. Apply between 1 and 4, to P. B. VEILLER, No. 161 Wall-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DESIRE INstruire et soigner les enfants dans une famille; ou être dame de compagnie. S'adresser par lettre à Mme. MANCINI, No. 316 5me-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 458 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers.
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HOWARD & CO

865 Broadway, N.Y., invite an examination of the new

WALTHAM WATCH for BOYS

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 2·8 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 523 8th-av., corner 25th-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to, and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 28.	EUROPA,	Saturday, Nov. 18.
Saturday, Nov. 4.	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8.	IOWA,	Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11.	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $95 and $75, according to location.
Cabin steerage tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
3,000 tons burden—1,500 horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Superior accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M
EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, Nov. 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP. ...Thursday, Nov. 30, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, Dec. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.....Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1, at
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, go d, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
FRANKLIN, Capt. P. DREYER,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARNDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Russia received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office; No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AVERY, MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on the 5th and 20th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Nov. 20—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. LOTT, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the ex tense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 19 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....Jan. 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, H. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:
A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR R. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.
And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD REN, and JAMES WILLS.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President. ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
Hon. WM. McMASTER, President.
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President.
H. S. STRATHY, Esq., Cashier.
CAPITAL, $6,000,000, GOLD.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Represented by WHITEMORE & CO., No. 37 William-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 1871.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the question of ratification of a lease of its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
By order of the Board.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.

—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

$300,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO suit, on improved New-York or Brooklyn property; mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 81 Cedar-st. Commissioner for every State and Territory.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS. B. READ,
JOHN B. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.
Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into
Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,
thereby adding 95 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

$100,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON
Railroad Company, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest January and July in New-York, free of Government tax; sold 51 miles; to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For sale low by
O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID

FOR FLORIDA STATE BONDS,
CORLLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and
RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166

Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $20,000 in cash, being 20 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.
In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 20 per cent. of its par value.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of
STABLE AND JERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,
WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.
CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.
SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 79 BEEKMAN-ST.

GREAT SALE

Of Horses. Fifteen good horses for sale cheap at J. J. SELDON'S stables, No. 209 East 23d-st.

GOODENOUGH
HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.
We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,200—A YOUNG *Volunteer* mare of great promise, raised by the present owner and just from the country; sold for want of use, and subject to veterinary examination. Apply at private stable, No. 50 West 10th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

BARGAINS.—OVERCOATS $5, 20 TO 42 INCH Canvas, Bagging, Burlaps, Blankets, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS billiard tables, patent composition bed, $165 to $240, including balls, cues, markers, &c.
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO.,
No. 560 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE PHELAN & COLLENDER carom billiard-table, almost new. Inquire of EUGENE H., No. 1 State-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS. $10,004,887 74.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE
HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale of favorable terms by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

CIRCULAR.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.
During the past five years the amount of freight carried over the road has more than doubled, the amount carried during the year ending May 31, 1871, having been.....1,105,875 tons,
and during the year ending May 31, 1866.. 533,451 tons.
Increase.....572,424 tons.
The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years.
During this period the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and our present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of cars and motive power to build a machine-shop and round-house at Jackson, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is indispensable.
The vast amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and in order to obviate this difficulty it became absolutely necessary that, for the entire track, steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Consequently contracts have been made for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.
In order to meet these necessities and to provide means for the payment of improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer them for sale, at par, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, inst., in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871; Jan. 15, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.
Six rights will be entitled to one new share.
Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of December next, whether or not they will take the number of shares to which they are, respectively, entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by that day will be at the disposal of the Directors.
Notices received from foreign shareholders by the 30th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.
The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend. JAMES F. JOY, President.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1871.
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors, held at the banking rooms this day, the following were unanimously elected:

DIRECTORS.

H. BLYDENBURGH,	CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
C. T. CROMWELL,	ENOS RICHARDSON,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,	L. A. ROBERTSON,
CHAS. G. HARMER,	AUGUSTINE SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	HENRY SUYDAM.
DAVID JONES.	EDMUND THOMPSON,
WILLIAM MILES,	SALEM H. WALES,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.	

Inspectors of next Election.—John Q. Jones, John P. Hayes, Charles L. Young.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Francis M. Harris, Esq., was re-elected President, and Augustine Smith, Esq., Vice-President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON AS MIGNON.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8,
TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
First time in New-York of
MIGNON.
Grand Opera, in four acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas. Words by M. M. Carre and Barbier.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON.....as.....MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI.
M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYALL, Signor COLETTI.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
New scenery by Messrs. Lewis and Dufour. New costumes from Mr. A. Harris, London; also, Mme. Macchi and M. Petrilli, of New-York. New properties by Signor Albisi, &c.
GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, BALLET.
Stage Manager.....Signor Barili
Maitre d'Ballet.....M. Von Hamme
On SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 1½ P. M., (doors open at 12½,)
FOURTH NILSSON MATINEE—LA TRAVIATA.
Seats now at the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
MONDAY, Nov. 20, MIGNON, (second time.)
Steinway's pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK
AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.
The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyroleen Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 16,
COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE BENEFIT,
Tendered by the profession to EPH HORN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, to witness
MR. SOTHERN
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TODAY at 2 P. M. } Burlesque of MASANIELLO, preceded by drama of the GOLDEN FARMER.
THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. } Positively last week of MAST

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

WATER BOARD EXPENDITURES.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Department—Mr. Fowler's List of the Employes.

On the authority of Mr. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, the President of the Water and Sewerage Commissioners, a statement has been given to the public of the expenditures of that Board. It must be observed, however, that figures and aggregates are not what the people or the Committee of Investigation want. They most desire to know who are the employes and sinecurists, and to what extent the pay-roll was packed just preceding the election. This information will not be given except upon compulsion. The statement hereunto appended must also be regarded as imperfect and unsatisfactory in another respect. It is *ex parte*. When the committees of citizens come to examine into the facts they will undoubtedly make a different exhibit, and the accounts which they investigate cannot be whitewashed, as were the New-York Controller's accounts by Messrs. ASTOR, ROBERTS & Co. The statement, as presented by Mr. FOWLER, is as follows:

Water rates of 1870	$656,058 01
Water rates of 1871, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	781,157 29

The disbursements in 1871 for the period above named were as follows:

For tapping mains	$6,788 35
For advertising arrears	1,945 60
Paid into City Treasury	770,660 94
Balance on hand	1,762 40
Total	$781,157 29

This shows that the Water Board manage to keep their account with the city very nearly square. Mr. FOWLER says, however, that the money received is deposited in the City Treasury, except the balance above mentioned. It is estimated that in November and December there will be paid $65,000 from water rates, which will make a balance in favor of the Department of about $40,000.

In 1870 there were drawn against the working capital of $2,000,000 for sewerage purposes, $1,160,866 35, and during the present year there have been drawn $641,737 16. The expenses of the Sewerage Department for the month of October were $11,823 72.

The following tables show the number of employes in the several departments and their compensation:

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS, &C.

Employes.	Expenses.
7 Inspectors, per day each	$3 00
4 Inspectors, for cleaning sewers, per day, each	3 00
2 Assistant Inspectors, per day, each	2 50
6 Foremen, per day, each .... from $2 50 to	3 00
15 Sewermen, per day, each	2 25
30 Laborers, per day, each	2 00
6 Dippermen, per day, each	2 25
6 Drivers, per day, each	2 00
Total pay of Department for October	$6,389 00

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, BUILDING OF SEWERS.

Employes.	Pay.
1 Engineer, per month	$230 00
2 Assistant Engineers, per month, each	170 00
2 Clerks, per month, each	170 00
4 Draughtsmen, per month, each	120 00
4 Levellers, per month, each	85 00
9 Rodmen, per month, each	77 00
26 Inspectors of Construction, average per day	3 75
8 Inspectors to report repairs, average per day	3 75
5 Inspectors of Paving, Sewers, &c., average per day	3 75
Total expenses for October	$7,145 46

REPAVING ACCOUNT FOR OCTOBER.

Items and Employes.	Expenses.
For advertising	$129 00
For labor	1,148 85
For sand	653 25
For curbs and repairs	60 95
For sand and cement	84 54
For one chief inspector, per day	6 00
For seven inspectors, per day	4 00
For five assistant inspectors, per day	2 50
For two rodmen, per month	75 00
For one clerk, per month	100 00
For leveller	95 00
For head engineer on paving, per month	207 00
Total, about	$4,000 00

The following is the construction account for October last:

Number of employes.	Expenses.
1 Engineer	$230 00
1 Officer's Clerk	100 00
1 Chief Clerk, per month	250 00
1 Clerk	200 00
1 Messenger	60 00
1 Commissioner's Clerk	50 00
1 Drughtsman	125 00
1 Water Clerk	125 00
1 Superintendent Pipe-yard	115 00
2 Foremen Pipe-yard, $115 each	230 00
1 Metre Clerk	113 00
1 Assistant Meter Clerk	41 00
1 Messenger	60 00
1 Machinist	105 00
1 Carpenter	124 00
1 Assistant Carpenter	93 00
1 Blacksmith	98 00
2 Helpers, each	77 00
7 Caulkers, each per day	3 00
45 Laborers, each per day	2 00
2 Machinist Laborers, each per day	2 00
1 Carman, (furnishes his own horse and cart,) per day	4 00
1 Watchman, per day	2 50
1 Carman, per day	3 00
30 Inspectors of Connections, per month	93 00
2 Inspectors of Pipes, per month	108 00

The October pay-roll presents the following facts:

Employes.	Amounts.
3 Commissioners	$1,200 00
1 Secretary	400 00
1 Chief Engineer, proportional salary on water account	166 00
Water Purveyor	290 00
Registrar	290 00
Assistant Registrar	160 00
Meter and Map Clerk	150 00
Arrear Clerk	125 00
11 Bill Clerks, each $100	1,100 00
2 Sales and Redemption Clerks, each $108	216 00
1 Permit Clerk	72 00
1 Draughtsman	25 00
1 Messenger	70 00
Accountant	125 00
Keeper, Prospect Reservoir	58 00
Watchman, Prospect Reservoir	60 00
Keeper, Ridgewood Reservoir	45 00
Keeper, Jamaica Pond	50 00
Keeper, Hempstead Ponds	83 00
Two Water Inspectors, $3 per day each	196 00
Two Meter Inspectors, $3 per day each	196 00
Ridgewood Engine-house, paid to Chief Engineer for expenses for October	2,625 89
Engineer's expenses at Prospect Engine-house	370 06
Total	$8,019 55

Mr. FOWLER states that he knows of no sinecure connected with the Water Department. He has the sole appointing power and whenever he finds a man on the roll for whom there is no employment he discharges him.

The Committee of Citizens who are about to investigate those accounts of the Water Board will do well to compare the returns and payroll for October with those for the other months of the year, and it may also be well to examine the names on the books of the Water Board. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and prominent citizens would not declare that there were sinecure positions on the Water Board unless they were pretty sure of their men.

The Park Commissioners' Expenditures.

The Park Commissioners' expenses for the month of October were $70,734 27, and the receipts were $131,411 04, of which $131,156 04 was the balance on hand on the 1st ult. The details of expenditures are as follows:

Constructions on Prospect Park	$54,902 41
Constructions on Washington Park	3,459 16
Constructions on Tompkins Park	1,410 17
Constructions east side of Sands-street	1,848 09
Constructions on Sackett-street	1,150 62
Constructions on Douglass-street	57 87
Constructions on Degraw-street	114 31
Constructions on Parade-ground	129 80
Fifteenth-street widening	705 48
Maintenance of Prospect Park	6,156 08
Maintenance of Washington Park	440 23
Maintenance of Carroll Park	116 72
Maintenance of City Park	115 14
Maintenance of City Hall	20 65
Maintenance of Tompkins Park	107 04

Messrs. Wm. B. Leonard, S. B. Chittenden, Ambrose Snow, John Norris, H. Hurtz and E. H. Durvea presented the Park seven specimens of deer, which had been provided for in the Park.

Meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening, at No. 185 Montague-street, which has been hired for the purposes of this Committee. It is commodious, and in every respect suitable for the business to which it is to be devoted, having apartments which may be used as subcommittee rooms and for other purposes. The officers of the Committee held an executive session prior to the regular meeting, and discussed the availability of the gentlemen whose names were proposed as additional members of the Committee. Soon after 8 o'clock Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the roll was called, and twenty-five members were found to be present.

The Legislative Committee, Mr. GOODRICH Chairman, reported that they had carried a motion to be inserted in the papers stating that a new charter would be considered, and asking that suggestions be made to them.

Mr. WHITLOCK, from the Executive Committee, reported that they had secured the present building for the use of the organization at a rent of $250 per month, with the understanding that they would vacate on fifteen days' notice. Gas-fixtures were put in and the furniture was hired, and the whole arrangements had been made since morning. They also recommended LUDIVOC BENNETT and A. J. PERRY as members of the organization. The report of the Committee was accepted.

The Committee on City Canvass of the Votes stated that the Aldermen had decided not to take final action until to-morrow.

Mr. REEVE, from the other Committee, stated that they had attended the canvass of the votes by the Supervisors. When they came to the Sixth Ward a protest was made against the canvass of the First District. After some debate the question was evaded by a motion to adjourn, and the canvassers adjourned until to-morrow (today.)

The following names of additional members were referred to the Executive Committee:

A. W. Barson, C. R. Marvin, Demas Barnes, R. P. Breck, John P. Rolfe, George L. Nichols, Henry R. Jones, Andrew Fitzgerald, H. D. Polhemus, H. W. Slocum, A. L. Ormsbee, Daniel Chauncey, Charles Lowry, E. S. Sanford, Henry Farrington, Abraham Late, Henry Sanger, L. J. D. Hardenberg, Harman K. Koop, James B. Hodgskin, Ludwig Sauler, Henry Everding, A. M. White, John Halsey, Marvin Cross.

Mr. DRIGGS objected to the reference because he wanted some steps taken to incorporate the Committee appointed at the Rink meeting with this organization. That Committee of Fifty was appointed first, and asserted that they had a prior claim.

Mr. WHITLOCK said that he understood that the Committee of Fifty was waiting for an invitation to consolidate. He also learned that unless the whole number of fifty was admitted to this Committee no consolidation could be effected. The Executive Committee, therefore, decided to take no further action.

Mr. DRIGGS said that that being the case he would withdraw his proposition.

The Committee then went into executive session on motion of Mr. WHITING, for the purpose of taking action on the names presented and to devise plans for carrying out the instructions of the meeting which called them into power.

The Committees of Investigation.

There are now two Committees of Investigation into frauds in the City of Brooklyn, and if each are earnest and energetic, something important will result from their labors. The Committee of which Mr. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON is Chairman, and which was appointed by the meeting held at the Rink about two weeks ago, over which Mr. EDWD. T. BACKHOUSE was President, have thus far done nothing. It is claimed that had they organized immediately after their appointment they could have brought to light facts sufficient to have given the public such an intelligent view of the condition of affairs as would have changed the opinions of many taxpayers who, in ignorance of these facts, went to the polls on election day and voted the straight Democratic ticket. Valuable time has been lost, and it is said that the Committee would have made no attempt at organization had not the mass-meeting at the Academy of Music, last Friday evening, roused them into action.

Some of the members have claimed that they had the right, by priority of appointment, to insist that the two Committees should be consolidated, and that both should work together for the same object. An informal attempt at consolidation has been made, but it is found that the Hutchinson Committee will listen to no proposition which does not incorporate them as a body and without question with the Committee of which Mr. WOODRUFF is Chairman. As the number of this Committee is arbitrarily fixed at seventy-five by the by-laws which they have adopted, and as the original number was forty, such a proposition could not be entertained.

The duties of the two Committees are entirely distinct. That over which Mr. HUTCHINSON presides was directed to investigate frauds in the disbursement of the public moneys, and was called into being in consequence of the declarations of several persons that rascalities of great magnitude could be distinctly traced to the public officials. The duty of the Committee over which Mr. WOODRUFF presides, is to investigate frauds in the ballot, &c., and the Committee was created by the mass-meeting held to protest against the astounding irregularities which were perpetrated at the last election. Neither Committee has any right to go beyond the powers which were delegated to them, therefore consolidation is considered impracticable as it is now impossible.

There is work enough for both Committees, acting independently as they must, and the public will be well satisfied if each discharges the duty assigned them, promptly, fearlessly and thoroughly.

As yet nothing has been done by the Committee over which Mr. HUTCHINSON presides except to organize and appoint subcommittees. On the contrary, the Citizens' Reform Committee have been most active in the discharge of their duties. The meeting, preliminary to the mass-meeting at the Academy, appointed a committee of five, with instructions to present evidence of fraud on the ballot, and they lost no time in collecting the necessary data, and have turned it over to the Citizens' Committee in such a perfect shape that it can be made immediately available. The subcommittees have been in attendance upon the Boards of Canvassers, and have, by protests and otherwise, prevented those boards from passing judgment upon frauds which were apparent by the returns. The Committee on Legislation has already taken steps initiatory to the framing of a new charter, and by the time the Legislature meets, will have an enactment prepared which will give satisfaction to all friends of Reform in the administration of the affairs of the city.

Determined Suicide of a Lunatic.

Yesterday about noon, LAFAYETTE FISK, residing at No. 5 Hicks-street, and about forty years of age, committed suicide in a most determined manner. Not many years ago he was a patient in the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, but was released and was employed as conductor on the Green-Wood line of cars. For the last few days he exhibited symptoms of aberration of mind, and yesterday morning appeared violent. His wife dressed herself to go out when FISK followed, but failing to overtake her, he returned to his room, and procuring a knife, stabbed himself in the neck. Then taking a pistol, he shot himself in the breast, and then rushed to the roof of the house, which is four stories high, and leaped to the pavement, falling upon his head, crushing the skull and causing instant death. The first knowledge his wife had of the dreadful occurrence was when she returned home a few hours later. Mr. FISK was born in Maine, and had been married some eighteen years. He was formerly in prosperous circumstances, but lost a large fortune by shipwreck, and the attendant exposures prostrated him, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

The County Canvass.

The Board of Supervisors met as county canvassers again yesterday afternoon and examined the returns of election. They were about to admit the returns of the First Election District of the Sixth Ward—in which grave irregularities exist—but were deterred by a protest from CHANCY M. FELT, which recites the allegations already set forth: That the inspectors, prior to opening the polls, deposited in the boxes 500 ballots and altered the poll-lists accordingly. After the reception of this protest the county canvassers adjourned until today.

The Charity Carnival—Fair in Aid of the Orphan Asylum.

The charity carnival which was opened on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, still continues to be very attractive. The object of this grand fair or carnival, is to provide funds for the completion of a new orphan asylum building. The foundation stone was laid in December, 1870. Since then it has rapidly advanced, and will probably be ready for occupation by next April. The total cost will be $210,000, $150,000 of which has already been collected, and the Committee hope to make up the deficit of $60,000 from the proceeds of the Fair. Throughout the day the Academy was thronged with the *élite* of the city, and toward evening the crowd increased.

The most novel feature of the Fair is the country store, where everything is sold that can be found in a typical New-England store. Apples, quinces, bacon, tongue, flour, bottled ale, culinary utensils and crockery, indeed, everything that can be thought of will be found in Mrs. FIELD'S category. In one corner of the hall a temporary case has been constructed, and there dwells the fortune-teller, a sprightly maiden attired in a splendid costume, and whose innocent stories are sure to be true. Elsewhere in the hall are a score of other stands adorned with every variety of fancy articles, many of them costly and the majority substantial. Contributions consisting of various articles are pouring in, and already the Committee have received in donations over $6,000. The Fair will close on Saturday evening. On some evening next week it is proposed to give an amateur theatrical entertainment in the Academy for the same object.

Crushed to Death by Machinery.

Yesterday morning ROBERT CROOKS, proprietor of the whiting manufactory at the corner of North First and Third streets, E. D., was instantly killed by being crushed in the machinery. He was adjusting a belt on a pulley, and had his clothes caught on the shaft, which whirled him around so that his head and feet were dashed against the beams at every revolution. Both feet were almost severed from the ankles. Mr. CROOKS was fifty-five years of age, and resided with his family at the corner of Washington-avenue and Dean-street.

Brief Items.

About 6 o'clock last evening the residence of G. H. WEBDON, No. 103 Gates-avenue, was entered by sneak thieves, who stole about $200 worth of jewelry.

Patrolman MICHAEL CRANE, of the Fourth Precinct, was yesterday dismissed the force for peddling tickets at the last election, and assisting in the canvass of the returns.

The residence of WILLIAM B. JONES, No. 115 Stanhope-street, was entered during the evening, and robbed of various articles of clothing. The family are absent in the country.

During the storm on Tuesday night the lime-shed of JOHN L. LYONS, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, was totally destroyed, with its contents, valued at $2,000. The fire was caused by the slaking of the lime by the water which leaked through the roof.

There have been no cases of small-pox reported to the Health Officer during the past three days, and the most energetic measures are being taken for its suppression. All the pupils in the public schools have been vaccinated, and whenever a case of the disease occurs, it is immediately sent to the Hospital.

A mass-meeting of the friends of reform and of honest elections, to protest against the frauds of the recent election, will be held in Brooklyn Hall, Myrtle-avenue, near Fulton-street, this evening. Mayor KALBFLEISCH will preside, and Gen. ROURKE, O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Judge GARRISON, W. E. ROBINSON, Col. JOHNSTONE, Mr. DAVIS and others will address the meeting. CHARLES O'CONOR and Gen. SIGEL have been invited, and are expected to be present.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A circular to Paymasters of the army has been issued by Paymaster-General Brice, directing that hereafter they shall issue no checks against their official deposits except in pursuance of the law and Treasury regulations, as follows: First, to the payment of authorized vouchers; second, for transferring credits from one to another Pay-master in the same depository; third, to draw money for the payment of troops; fourth, in exchange for money when the deposit is at a distant point, and the money needed for present public disbursement. In all cases a brief statement on the face or back of the checks should show the purpose for which they are issued.

Commander J. W. Shirk has been detached from service in the Navy Department, and ordered as Assistant Hydrographer in the Hydrographic Office. Clarence E. Black has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The Fall styles in silk hats are marvels of beauty. KNOX, the veteran hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has them in all the perfection of style and beauty. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Franklin	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Stettin.
Europa	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
The Queen	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Batavia	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Havana.
Tybee	Nov. 18	N. Y.	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 6½ A. M.…For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Franklin*, at — A. M.…For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, at 12 M.…For Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 15—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Estella Gordon, Mrs. Warren, Rev. E. J. Edwards, Rev. J. H. Ilis, Bishop of Lichfield, Rev. J. R. Selwyn, Wm. B. Edwards, M. D. Edwards, Wm. Peter, Mr. Buchardt, J. F. Isaacson, F. Chappell, J. Holgate, Alex. Todd, Chas. Brown, J. H. Hawley, J. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Attwell, Mrs. Ward and maid, Miss A. P. Ward, Mme. Calderon, Miss Addison and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Alt, 2 children and maid, Dr. S. B. Beresford, Mrs. M. S. Beresford, Miss M. J. Beresford, Miss F. K. H. Beresford, E. Mayer, John Mayer, Henry Wm. Mayer, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., Mrs. C. Montgomery, C. F. Haviland, Albert Laidley, W. J. Harrison, Rev. H. P. Bainbridge, A. B. Hitchcock, Duke and Duchess Della Torre, 3 infants and 3 servants, T. Springman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Shonnard, child and servant, Mr. Randall, Samuel Ward, Benjamin Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. G. Jupp, S. Russell Whitney, Mr. Colby, C. W. Foster, R. G. Skinner, T. H. Taylor, C. F. Hulse, R. McMaster, H. G. Hubert, H. F. Cooper, T. Hope, Thos. E. Harrison, H. M. Keith and servant, John D. Andria, W. Martin, Mrs. Story, John Welsh, H. J. Johnson.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—For San Francisco—V. N. Loweree, Wm. R. Bliss, F. H. Olmsted, Henry Goetz, Mrs. Hannah Bash, Miss Alice Taylor, Mrs. Eliza Brady, John E. Underwood and wife, H. P. Gregory, Dr. F. Robinson, Miss Camen Sutter, Victoria More, Margaret Cavanagh, J. R. Boyd, Mrs. Mary Carroll, W. Adams, Cyrus E. Bobst, Jacob Burghardt, W. S. Reynolds and wife, H. Sansborn, wife and infant, Miss E. Pratt, J. P. Dougherty, wife and child, John Medarey, A. Bosquet and wife, Mrs. E. E. Sutherland and infant, Anna Maria Settorn and child, S. Lichtenstein, H. Cone. For Aspinwall—Mrs. Stewart, A. L. Baptista and wife, A. H. Erwin, Mrs. Ella F. Whitney, August Stunz, David H. Dorall, Jacob Naar, Ebenezer Bassett and sister, M. Valenzula, Washington Booth, Thomas Punes, B. Castenada, wife and daughter, Dr. J. M. Sanders and wife, Capt. E. Jones, James Hucpins, Amos Henriques, M. Oviche, wife, 2 children and infant, M. M. de Zeaza, Miss Carrie Leacraft, J. D. Bishop, H. Moore, Pedro Lynn, Thos. J. Agnew, Henry Hind and wife, D. B. Lovra, J. A. Boca, C. A. Van Boppeln, M. Ohlmayer, C. Chisholm, Mrs. Iry, Geo. P. Barnard.

NOV. 15—*In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wade 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. James O. and Miss Sheldon, child and nurse, Mr. Robert Tomes and servant, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Miss Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chauvet and child, T. P. Garden, H. T. Callaghan, James P. Blake, W. B. Sage, Misses E. and A. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Robert Kelly, Jr., C. Townsend, Ex-Gov. Page, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Catharine Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. Lengham.

In steam-ship Leo, for Savannah.—Mrs. Beckwith and son, Miss Broughkemba, Mr. L. M. Lewis and wife, Miss C. M. Lewis, Miss Mary M. Lewis, Miss Bessie Lewis, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Johnson, Robert M. Lewis, L. L. Seaman, Capt. Austin, Miss Mary Hart, Miss S. M. Landon, Capt. Chase and wife, Wm. Maddocks, H. A. Babbitt, H. L. Tuppel and wife, J. D. Anson, W. H. P. Beach, Miss M. W. Woodward, N. A. Boynton and wife, L. V. Godine, M. Mosely, R. N. Swift, G. L. Appleton, wife and child, Mrs. Wakefield, and 15 steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 15—*In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Russell, Miss Wood, J. M. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, Jr., Miss Lowe and maid, Mr. Siegman, David Cohen, B. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen and child, Miss Lydia Cohen, Miss Martha Cohen, Miss Emma Cohen, Miss Emma Siegman, J. H. Hurlbert, Jno. W. Nystrom, J. G. Burnel, Sam'l Welter, J. Travano, J. Biddle and lady, Miss Terry and 2 children, J. Nicholson, Andrew Low, R. Hay, H. Littlefield, Miss Hay, Miss Littlefield, Ellis Yarnall, J. Anderson, J. M. Sanger, Mr. Bustamenti, Mrs. Turnbull and daughter, G. W. McLanahan and lady, Rev. H. McKinn, Thomas Henning, Mr. Turnbull, J. W. Wolcott and lady, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, Miss Bloomfield Moore, J. T. Glasco, Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Elder, Miss Hicks and maid, R. C. Goodman, H. V. Havemeyer, C. H. Scupp, H. F. Blandy, J. W. Cutting, G. Teal, W. Wilkinson, C. Los Greece, Mr. O'Brien, Thomas Wilkinson, Mr. Walcott's maid, A. W. Hooper, Mrs. Hatch, J. M. Donnelly, Rev. J. Irvin, J. H. Tye, Mrs. Mannington, W. E. Brand, Mr. Loardeler, J. A. Post, Mrs. W. E. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss Bowen, Master Bell, Stanton Blake, H. S. Blake, Gen. Townsend, Mrs. H. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Mr. Townsend, Jr., Mr. Townsend's nurse and child, L. Duncan, H. F. Hiles and lady, Charles Adams, Mrs. and Miss Crocker, Miss Havemeyer, Miss H. Elder, Miss Mathews, Hugh Davids, Mrs. Hugh Davids, Miss Hugh Davids, R. Goodman, Jr., Dr. W. S. Ely, Mr. Ryle and boy, Joseph Haswell, Mr. Sesker and lady, child and infant, Mrs. H. Townsend's maid, Mrs. B. Cohen's maid, Mr. Pegg and lady, J. J. Mahoney, Mr. Hall and lady, T. Rodd, Mrs. Snood and child, Mrs. B. Moore's maid, Mrs. Turnbull's maid, Miss Tappan, Geo. A. Crocker, Miss Coventry, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Mr. Forbes and lady, J. J. Coolidge and lady, G. D. Gilbert, Mr. Townsend, Jr., Master Townsend, G. G. Habbord, R. W. Woollcott, Mr. McKinn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises……6:48 | Sun sets……4:41 | Moon sets..8:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:57 | Gov. Island.11:45 | Hell Gate..1:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; Weybosset, Bulger, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

Ships Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Jessore, (Br.,) McLellan, Havre, Snow & Burgess; Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Casilda, Robinson, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Baker, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Annie Ada, (Br.,) Croon, Bilboa, Boyd & Hincken; E. Schultz, Russell, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Brothers, Long, Gibraltar, &c., Sonneborn, Dreyfus & Co.

Brigs Lizzie Zittlosen (new,) Dow, Hamburg, John Zittlosen; Morning Light, Dill, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Duncan McColl; Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande do Sul, Oelrichs & Co.

Schrs. T. T. McLellan, Fair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Menaway, Dissosway, Baltimore; S. C. Noyes, Bradley, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Moncton and Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; A. H. Hodgman, Eaton, Boston; Uncas, Babcock, New-Haven; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Nov. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 133 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Nov. 6, lat. 51 04, lon. 15 25, exchanged colors with steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool; 12th, lat. 44 07, lon. 56 24, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 42 40, lon. 62 16, passed a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Had strong N. W. winds till the night of 13th inst.; then N. and N. E. gales; 14th, at 5 P. M., sighted Sandy Hook light, but was forced to lay to 12 hours during the heavy N. E. storm.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol Oct. 28, with mdse. and 80 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Nov. 11 with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. At 4 o'clock this P. M. passed a brig ashore at Long Branch, N. J., with everything standing, apparently just gone on; could not ascertain the name.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Nov. 3 and Kingston, Jam., 7th with mdse. and 200 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Jane Sprott, (of Liverpool,) Sprott, Batavia, via Padang June 29 and St. Helena Sept. 20, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage; passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 29, and crossed the Equator Oct. 3 in lon. 26; Sept. 27, lat. 11 06 S., lon. 11 32, spoke ship Maitland, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 75 ds. out; 24th, lat. 14 S., lon. 7 32, spoke ship Mantauir, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Liverpool.

Bark Beatrice, (of London,) Sheen, Singapore July 5, with mdse. to John D. Wood—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Brig Milwaukee, Strout, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Brig George W. Chase, (of Portland,) Bacon, Galveston Oct. 21, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, St. John, P. R., Oct. 20, with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Betty & Emma, (N. G.,) Rohrs, Arecelbo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Humming Bird, Smith, of and from St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Palmer, Merritt & Cushman—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. E. Acularius, Bagley, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow and Richardson.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Oliver, St. Pierre, Mart., 22 days, with sugar to H. A. Swan & Son. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Ferry, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Citizen, Upton, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Crowell, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Dresden, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Clara, Clark, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., via Salem, with lumber to master.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jachin, Kane, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Thorndike, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Sidonian, for Glasgow; Java, Wyoming, City of Bristol and Mima Thomas, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Weybosset, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, from Hamburg, arr. 14th, reports having fresh easterly winds and fine weather the first part of passage, and strong changeable winds the latter part; Nov. 7, lat. 50 30, lon. 55 51, passed a National steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 49 30, lon. 42 23, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 41 56, lon. 64 19, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 20, lon. 66 38, passed bark Jane & Elizabeth, (Br.,) bound S.; 14th, 20 miles E. from Montauk Point, passed sch. Governor Goodwin, with loss of mainmast.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Arr. brig Samuel Lindsey Baltimore.

A strong S. E. gale prevails here; no marine disasters yet reported.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore, and bark Orange Grove, from Matanzas.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; barks Annie Kimball, for Liverpool, and Mendota, for Havre; brig L. L. Laune, for Liverpool; schrs. M. H. Stockham, for Philadelphia; Lily and G. B. Somer, for New-York; Dandy, for Nassau, N. P.; Equator, for the Bahamas, and Sarah Wood, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—Passed in, brigs Magdalen, from Arecelbo; Ahota, from Hull, Eng.; James, from Halifax: Agnes Barbour, from Havana; bark Robert, from Cardiff.

Passed out; bark Volunteer, from Norfolk for Marseilles.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—Arr. steam-ships Montgomery, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; steam-tug Shephard, from St. Marys, Ga.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; bark Mary G. Reed, for Havre; brigs Moses Day, for Darien; Erie, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 15.—Arr. steamer San Salvador, from New-York.

Cld. ship Enoch Talbot, for Liverpool; brig Lizzie H. Kimball, for Fernandina; schrs. Susie J. Strout, for Fernandina, and Ada F. Ames, for Providence.

Notice to Mariners.

The sunken brig E. C. Swett lies in 7 fathoms water, directly in the track of all light-draft vessels, bound in from the South. The mainmast is some 20 feet out of the water, with maintopmast standing, foremasthead at low water, 6 feet out, and all the three spars attached to the wreck by their rigging. The main light-house on Sandy Hook bears by compass from the wreck N. W. ¼ W., distant 4¾ miles; Highland light, S. W. by W., 4 miles; Sandy Hook beach, 2¾ miles.

JOHN McGOWAN,
Captain Revenue Steamer Northerner.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO, Oct. 21.—Arr. Sept. 27, American bark Almena, from Ilo; Oct. 2, American bark George & Henry, from Tome; American ship Mary Bangs, from San Francisco.

Sld. Sept. 26, American ship Norway, for Guanape; American ship Jeremiah Thompson, for do.; Sept. 29, American ship P. G. Blanchard, for Guanape; Sept. 30, American ship Star, for Guanape; Oct. 2, American ship Almena, for Guanape; Oct. 6, American ship J. B. Lincoln, for Chinchas; Oct. 9, American ship Huguenot, for Guanape; Oct. 12, American bark George & Henry, for Tome; Oct. 18, American ship Peru, for Guanape.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 3.—Arr. Oct. 25, steam-ship Ocean Queen, from New-York; Oct. 25, schr. Gen. Conner, from Baltimore; Oct. 26, brig Edith, from Baltimore; Nov. 1, brig C. E. Pickering, from New-York; Nov. 3, J. B. Brown, from Baltimore.

Sld. Oct. 28, bark New-York, for Hampton Roads.

PANAMA, Nov. 3.—Arr. Nov. 2, steam-ship Sacramento, from San Francisco.

Sld. Oct. 27, steam-ship Montana, for San Francisco.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The steam-ship Columbia arrived this morning.

European Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 15—The Allan line steam-ship Austrian, from Quebec, for Liverpool, touched at this port today and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The Conard steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haines, from New-York Nov. 4, has arrived at this port.

BREST, Nov. 15.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer St. Laurent, Capt. Lemaire, from New-York Nov. 4, arrived at this port this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 15.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichman, from New-York Nov. 4, arrived at this port today and shortly after proceeded for Bremen.

The steam-ship Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Southampton line, from Baltimore, arrived at this port today.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Grace, from New-York Nov. 4, arrived at Queenstown today and proceeded.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW DESIGNS IN

SILVER-WARE

OF

Their Own Manufacture

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

WOLF ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES,

SLEIGH ROBES,

Lap Robes, Horse Blankets.

The largest collection in the country, for sale by

SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO.,

No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

Bargains in Fancy Goods

Tomes, Melvain & Co.,

No. 6 Maiden-lane,

Offer an attractive stock JUST RECEIVED from London, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris.

WORTH KNOWING.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

In Barrels and Sixty-Pound Cans, and

THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE,

In One-Lb. Pkgs., 48 Lbs. in a Box. ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY. Prepared from different kinds of Coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously. Grocers find them more salable and reliable than any other Coffees.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Plan and price-list sent by mail, free.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

Post-Office Box No. 4,264.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, such as GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH of the BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION of the BLADDER AND URETHRA, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, and RETENTION or INCONTINENCE of URINE, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life.

In affections peculiar to FEMALES, the EXTRACT BUCHU IS UNEQUALED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLING.—This medicine increases the power of DIGESTION, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the BLADDER and INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS, Ulceration of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, RETENTION of Urine, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculus, GRAVEL, Brick-Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding all Nauseous Compounds.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

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By EDWARD EGGLESTON,

is increasingly interesting, and we have reason to believe is looked for each week with great avidity by old and young.

We early call SPECIAL attention to our

Thanksgiving Number,

which will be out one week from today, and in respect of its literary contents we hope to make the best number of any paper ever published for reading at home after turkey, celery and mince pies.

All the past chapters of the story of "The Hoosier School-master," and all the Remaining Numbers of HEARTH AND HOME for this year, and all of the 52 splendid numbers of HEARTH AND HOME for 1872, will *be supplied at a single subscription price*, viz., $3. SINGLE COPIES, EIGHT CENTS. For sale everywhere by NEWSMEN.

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The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.

J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured	$2,139,213 00
Other Liabilities	291,296 79
	$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks	1,375,000 00
	$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

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